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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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7 February 1983

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' DISCUSSES U.S. RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

HK240721 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 83 p 6

[Article by Zhou Xiangguang [0719 6272 0342]: "A Strange Lawsuit"]

[Text] In Louisiana, the United States, a middle-aged woman named (Phipps) once went to the census bureau of the state government on business and was greatly astonished to discover that she was listed as black. She immediately said to an official at the census bureau: "I am white, please look at my face" and demanded that the entry be corrected. To her surprise, the official rejected her request and invoked the state's "ethnic law" to determine that she was black.

According to the provisions of Louisiana's "ethnic law," anyone whose blood is more than 1/32 black should be taken as being black. According to the information in the hands of the authorities, the great-great-great grandfather of this woman was a white manor owner and he and a black woman slave gave birth to offspring. Thus, it was inferred that more than 1/32 of (Phipps') blood was black.

(Phipps) refused to accept this and she entered a lawsuit in the court. She spent more than US\$20,000 on it. The state authorities also spent a lot of money on employing experts in genealogy to investigate her relatives in order to collect evidence which would prove her to be black. (Phipps) got a professor in anthropology to act as a defender. He pointed out in the court that there is nobody whose blood is the absolutely pure blood of a certain race and that there is no way by which we could determine how much black blood was contained in the blood of (Phipps') ancestors, and thus there was no way to determine what percentage of (Phipps) was black. The masses of black people, who are against racial discrimination, expressed their support for (Phipps). However, the attitude of the state authorities of Louisiana was stubborn in that they wanted to guard the "sanctity" of the "ethnic law."

The United States was formed on the basis of European immigrants, blacks who were sold to America as slaves and the Indians who originally lived there. It is the country with the most complicated racial makeup. However, in this country, there are people who use every ounce of their energy to keep the so-called racial "purity" of the white people. The Ku Klux Klan and the "ethnic law" and so on are the expression of the white people's sense of superiority. To trample others underfoot and to be extremely conceited are the features of the so-called "liberty" and "equality" of the United States.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOUTH KOREAN PARTY WANTS NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

OW221948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--A South Korean party has expressed support for the recent proposal from the north on the convocation of a north-south joint conference.

The proposal from the north was contained in a joint statement issued on January 18 by 21 political parties and public organizations including the Workers' Party of Korea. They suggested that a joint conference of political parties and public organizations in the north and the south be convened to discuss the pressing problem of forcing the U.S. troops out of South Korea.

The Central Committee of the South Korean Revolutionary Party for Reunification issued a statement on January 20 describing the proposal as a timely measure in accord with the desire of the people in the south, according to NODONG SINMUN today.

"All facts patently show that it is a primary task for eliminating the sorrows of subjugation and the sufferings of national division and preserving peace in the Korean Peninsula to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' aggression and interference in Korea," the statement said.

"Our party... will hold higher the torch of the anti-U.S. struggle and join hands in the struggle with anyone who calls for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea in order to build an independent and democratic society and open a favorable phase for the independent and peaceful reunification at any cost," it pointed out.

According to another report, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan in a statement on January 19 called on the Korean residents in Japan to make efforts for the implementation of the proposal.

CSO: 4000/59

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BOLIVIAN INFORMATION MINISTER INTERVIEWED

OW261312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jan (XINHUA)--Bolivia's democratic process "is on the right track" despite her enormous difficulties at home, Bolivian Information Minister Mario Rueda said here today.

In an interview with XINHUA, Mario Rueda said people of all social strata should make joint efforts to overcome these difficulties and to push forward the process of democracy.

The minister, who took up the post several days ago, said Bolivia was "practically in ruins" last October when the People's Democratic Union took power. The military governments left to the country as inheritance a foreign debt totalling 4.5 billion dollars, a "fabulous sum" for an economically weak Bolivia, Rueda said.

There were also business failures and widespread corruption, he said. He severely criticised the military government of General Garcia Mesa for having institutionalized the illegal drug traffic and corruption.

Outside factors also contributed to Bolivia's economic difficulties, Rueda said, adding that the developing nations were paying the feasts of the rich countries.

Rueda called attention to President Hernan Siles Zuazo's proposal that all debtor nations form a united bloc to negotiate with the creditor nations. Together with the non-aligned countries, Bolivia would strive for the establishment of a new and just international economic order, the minister stressed.

CSO: 4000/59

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CORRESPONDENTS VIEW CURRENT BOLIVIA SITUATION

OW261818 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 26 Jan 83

["A Visit to Bolivia--by Correspondents Wu Yongheng and Xu Faxing"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jan (XINHUA)--The present situation in Bolivia with a civilian government in office is hard-won and its people are hoping for stability and progress. This is the first impression these correspondents got on arriving here for a visit after the government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo had been 100 days in office.

The city looks peaceful and orderly. Militant slogans are no longer seen on the streets. Music from shops mingled with the shouting of peddlars has taken the place of the usual sound of gunshot. Two young sentries standing guard at the gate of the Presidential Palace look at ease.

But the history of this South American country since independence in 1825 has been witness to repeated changes of government, with the lifespan of one government seldom exceeding one year. In the past four years there have been ten presidents.

On reaching our hotel, bright sunshine suddenly disappeared from the sky, and tropical torrential rain followed. A local resident told this correspondent: "The weather here is fast changing, the same is true of the government. There may be another one in an hour."

Last October, a civilian coalition government made up of the left-wing Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR), the left Revolutionary Movement (MPLN) and the Communist Party of Bolivia was formed, ending 18 years of military rule.

On assuming office, the new government proclaimed a range of emergency economic measures, lifted the curfew and replaced leaders of the armed forces, a relief for the Bolivian people who had suffered long.

These correspondents arrived to learn that the government has just survived its first crisis, caused by the quitting of six left-wing ministers. New ministers have been appointed in their place.

The withdrawal of the left-wing ministers, however, has dimmed the country's prospects of stability and progress, to the chagrin of the stability-longing people who have set their hearts on progress.

A hotel clerk told these correspondents that the people are now enjoying more political freedom. However, he said, prices are soaring, and the wages they receive cannot keep pace with the rising prices. A loaf of bread cost two pesos in the past, and is now up to five pesos, he said.

An importer told these correspondents that three months ago, official exchange rate put one U.S. dollar to 44 pesos, and now to 200 pesos and on black markets even to 380 pesos. Now, a China-made bicycle costs 40,000 pesos, while official minimum wages for the Bolivian workers are a little over 8,000 pesos a month, he said.

A taxi driver told these correspondents that Bolivia is a very rich country in gold, silver and other minerals and a people who are industrious. What it lacks, he said, is political stability and order. There is a long way to go though the process toward stability is underway, he said.

A college student of philosophy said that with the withdrawal of left-wing ministers from the cabinet, the government may lose part of its popular support, and strikes and demonstrations might follow, thus giving the military the desired chance to regain power.

A high government official, who requested anonymity, pointed out that the failing economy, the strong popular opposition, international ostracization and the loss of credit for the military government were the factors behind the fall of the military government. But, the key role, he stressed, was exercised by the Bolivian people, particularly the working class.

He expressed the conviction that the Bolivian coalition government, the first in its history, will conquer the problems which lie ahead.

CSO: 4000/59

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MEXICANS SCORE U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN CENTRAL AMERICA

OW241118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Jan (XINHUA)--Fifteen thousand Mexicans held a demonstration here yesterday afternoon to express their support for the Salvadorian and other Central American people's struggles and denounce the U.S. Government's interventionist policy in the area.

The demonstrators, mostly members of Mexican political parties, independent unions and university student organizations, carried placards and shouted slogans demanding that the U.S. Government respect the Central American people's right to self-determination.

The demonstrators met in front of the American Embassy in Mexico where Edgardo Perez, leader of the world front of solidarity with the Salvadorian people, made a speech.

Perez told the demonstrators, "The destiny of Latin America can be decided only by the Latin American people." Gone are the days when the United States could use colonialism and filibuster to fool the Latin American people and protect its own interests, he said.

Taking part in the demonstration were representatives from the Salvadorian Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and other Central American leftist organizations in Mexico.

Similar demonstrations were also reported in Veracruz, Tijuana and other Mexican cities.

CSO: 4000/59

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ISRAEL'S TROUBLES IN FUNDING WAR OUTLINED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 19, Oct 82 pp 4-5

[Article by Yao Mei [1202 4168]: "Israel Is Reaping What It Has Sown"]

[Text] As is well known, when Israel invaded Lebanon to strike a blow at the armed forces of the PLO and wantonly bombed Beirut, it was militarily successful for a time, but in political and moral respects suffered a great defeat and landed itself in a position of an unprecedented international isolation. However, as far as the Israeli authorities and the broad masses of the people are concerned, the most penetrating and most direct impact were the heavy economic burdens brought on by the war.

When Israel first dispatched its army, it miscalculated. It assumed originally that it would require only a few days until the troops could be brought back victoriously. Unexpectedly, the fighting dragged on for almost 3 months until the PLO was made to leave Beirut, and even at this moment the affair is far from concluded. As long as military activities are not concluded, and as long as Israel maintains a large contingent of troops in Lebanon, Israel has to expend a large sum every day on military expenses. According to conservative estimates, the direct military expenses of the present invasion up to the middle of August have cost at least U.S. \$1.5 billion, and the indirect costs and losses of production amounted to at least another U.S. \$1.5 billion, the total thus being U.S. \$3 billion. However, some estimate the total to have reached U.S. \$4.5 to 5 billion, while Israel's total output value last year was only U.S. \$21 billion. The total national budget for the period 1982-1983 was U.S. \$19 billion. This shows what a large portion has been taken up by the expenditure and the losses caused by the war. Not only that, to enable a long-term control of Lebanon, Israel recently took the murder of Gemayel as pretext to go one step further, invade West Beirut and there wantonly slaughtered Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, and furthermore made preparations to have Israeli troops stay in Lebanon through the winter. According to statements by responsible Israeli military men, U.S. \$1 billion will have to be spent on the purchase of warm clothing, tents and sleeping bags.

Because of its long-term policy of aggression and expansion, Israel is keeping an army of 160,000 to 170,000 men, while its population is not quite 4 million, and furthermore engages in the secret research and manufacture of modern weapons and atomic weapons at an enormous cost, which all has Israel's economy experience the most serious difficulties. It is forced to cover the deficits by raising loans every year, and last year its foreign loans amounted to U.S. \$22.7 billion. This increased at the beginning of April to over 24 billion. The average per capita indebtedness is U.S. \$6,000, exceeding the average per capita national income and establishes a world record in per capita foreign indebtedness.

When the flames of war erupted in Lebanon and a part of the working force had to be drawn away for military service, Israel's production dropped by 5 percent, and in July the export of manufactured goods was down by 20 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. An important source of Israel's income, the tourist industry, also dropped by 22 percent this summer compared with last year's summer season due to the war trouble. Israel's high annual inflation rate of around 130 to 140 percent rose steeply with the outbreak of war and according to a statement in an American publication could reach 210 percent by the end of this year. The value in U.S. dollars of the Israeli currency, the shekel, dropped by 50 percent during the period from the middle of April to the middle of August.

The huge economic burden created by the war, and the economic decline this war brought about, caused great fear and consternation in the Israeli parliament. It was one of the reasons why many members of parliament endlessly quarreled with Begin. As early as July this year, the chairman of the economic committee of the parliament, Ya-ku-bi [phonetic], cried out in alarm that "the situation is extremely serious" and demanded that the government proclaim a "state of economic emergency," but the Begin government wants to increase the budget to stop up the huge financial hole. Where is the money coming from? There are three sources:

1. Reliance on American aid. The total amount of American aid to Israel from its inception to the end of last year was U.S. \$25 billion, and this year's aid is scheduled to be U.S. \$2.2 billion (which includes \$1.4 billion as military aid and 800 million as economic aid). If Begin wants to increase the aid, the Reagan government, we are afraid, might be willing but unable to accede because the American Congress is now making efforts to reduce its own budget deficit. American publications report that America may reduce its aid in order to pressure Israel to withdraw from Lebanon. Begin, however, is secure in the knowledge of strong backing from the very influential Jewish organizations in the United States, the more so since this year is a mid-term election year and Reagan will not dare giving offense to the Jewish voters. It looks as if there may be some American "pressure", not necessarily any "slashing", but "increases" are hardly likely.

2. Obtaining contributions from Jews all over the world. At the time of the third Middle East war, the Jewish contributions amounted to U.S. \$1 billion, but observers have noted that there is not much enthusiasm among the Jews of the world for the present war. Israel is now going begging all over the world of asking "support the Israeli bonds," but the biggest customers, the American Jews, have subscribed to less than U.S. \$10 million up to the middle of August. Even if we figure the contributions at the normal annual rate of U.S. \$300 million, they are still utterly inadequate in view of the Israeli deficit.

3. It looks as if the Begin authorities have no alternative but to squeeze it out from the co-mon people: increase taxes, raise prices, slash wages. The government has already stopped its subsidies for basic commodities, and commodity prices have shot up high. Prices have increased for many commodities and services, for instance, for fuel 30 percent, for public motor transportation 15 percent, for airplane fares 19.6 percent. There is a multitude of taxes. The sales tax increased by 12-15 percent; an extra tax on securities transactions of 2 percent. Travelors leaving the country have to pay U.S. \$30 per person. Then there is also an "extra war tax" to be paid by every person, deducting 4 percent of every person's earnings, also called obligatory public bonds. In addition there is a plan to cut all salaries and wages by 7 percent.

Even if Israel's officialdom still makes efforts to look imposing and expresses optimism as to the economic outlook, the minister for industry and trade acknowledged that such measures as increasing taxes and raising prices can only pay for half of the war expenditure. Most experienced observers believe that the common people of Israel will have to tighten their belts for a considerable length of time.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARTICLE DISCUSSES DISPUTE BETWEEN WESTERN EUROPE, UNITED STATES

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 23, 10 Dec 82 p56-58

[Article by Yang Li [2799 0500]: "The Dispute between Western Europe and the United States"]

[Text] The U.S. President Reagan recently announced that the ban on the shipment of equipment for constructing the Siberian natural gas pipeline had been withdrawn. This decision removes the problem of the sanctions against those Western European companies that had ignored the U.S. ban. The Western European nations all expressed their approval of this decision as it brought an end to the most acrimonious dispute in the Western alliance since the founding of the North Atlantic Treaty. Not long ago, the United States and Europe reached an agreement on steel trade which pacified a bitter dispute in which the U.S. boycotted steel exported by the European Economic Community. There now seems to be a turn for the better in the tense relationship between the United States and Western Europe. Nonetheless, even a superficial analysis of the relationships in the alliance between the United States and Europe easily points out that the contradictions are still a long way from being thoroughly resolved.

The alliance between the United States and Western Europe is a product of World War II. After the War, the nations of Western Europe had already been devastated by two wars so that even the victorious nations, to say nothing of the vanquished nations, were very weak and their production capacity had been severely damaged. Militarily they relied on the United States for protection and in economic matters they were influenced by the United States, so the U.S. presence was felt everywhere.

With the period of economic development in the 1950's and the 1960's, there was a rebirth of economic strength in Western European nations. For the first time since the end of World War II they began to be dissatisfied with the alliance and were unwilling to continue to play the role of "junior partner" to the United States. In 1966, De Gaulle led France in withdrawing from the

military structure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and advocated building a "Europe for Europeans." This was an obvious summons to Western European nations to escape U.S. domination. After this, West Germany, which had a "special relationship" with the United States in the Western alliance also suggested a "new policy toward the East," based on self-interest and a readjustment of their relationship with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. After the beginning of the 1970's, because of a strengthening of the independence of Western European nations in their domestic and foreign policies they demanded a greater voice in international affairs so there were more frequent, more intense contradictions with the United States.

Western European nations are clearly aware that the greatest threat to their security comes from the militarily powerful Soviet Union. The military strength of Western Europe, especially in terms of nuclear weapons, is insufficient to deter the Soviet Union so there is a need to rely on the backing of U.S. military might. Therefore, the premise underlying current policy in Western Europe is the protection of national interests with a strengthening of the unity between all nations and a continued alliance between Europe and the United States.

The United States provides nuclear protection for its European allies, but the foremost thought of U.S. nuclear strategy is to protect its own interests. This obviously is not reassuring to Western Europe and they are especially opposed to the dominance of the United States in NATO strategy, wishing to have a greater voice of their own. Consequently, when certain Western European nations which rely on U.S. nuclear protection then warm up to the Soviet Union and develop relations, the United States then finds this unsatisfactory as they are benefiting on both sides.

From another perspective, the post-war international economic relationships place Western Europe under the direct influence of U.S. economic policy. Since the middle of the 1970's, the United States and Western Europe have competed in the economic crisis to protect their own interests and the contradictions on both sides are becoming sharper. After Reagan assumed power he instituted a policy of high interest rates which caused a great flow of capital into U.S. banks and hindered the growth of West European investments. This moreover brought about a decline of the value of European currencies and forced West European nations to also raise their interest rates. For those West European nations which already were deeply enmeshed in economic difficulties, this was like bringing coals to Newcastle. The West European nations pleaded with the United States to be more considerate of their interests, but Reagan's economic policies had already become too involved to handle, so there was no time for other considerations. In addition, the trade war between the United States and Western Europe in steel and grains had already risen to a alarming level.

In the summer of 1982, Western Europe refused to heed the ban laid down by the United States and stubbornly persisted in trade regarding the Soviet Union natural gas pipeline. To show that it "keeps its word" the United States then imposed sanctions against a few companies, with only slight results. In this conflict, the "big four" of England, France, Italy and West Germany all stood loudly opposed against the United States. In the end, the United States actually had no choice but to yield in order to gain a measure of peace.

The alliance between the United States and Western Europe has already endured for a third of a century. In this alliance the United States has declined from a powerful nation which gave aid and support while lording it over Western Europe to an equal which must wrangle over each ounce of self-interest. This demonstrates the tremendous changes which have already taken place in the world situation. The gross national product and the volume of international trade of the European Economic Community have already surpassed that of the United States. Therefore, Western Europe can no longer be subjected to U.S. arrogance and can now talk back to the United States as an equal in both status and strength. A French minister once said: "Europe can become even stronger and show that it will not be a servant." This statement is representative of Western Europe today.

However, it must always be seen that faced with Soviet might, for the foreseeable future, Western Europe must rely on the United States. The alliance between the United States and Western Europe will be marked by continual disputes, but neither can get along without the other.

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CSO: 4005/298

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

U.S. INFLATION RATE--Washington, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--Consumer prices in the United States increased by 3.9 percent in 1982, less than half the 1981 rate of 8.9 percent and the lowest level in a decade, the Labor Department announced today. In the last month of 1982, the Labor Department's consumer price index recorded a 0.3 percent drop, the second lowest monthly drop since 1965. According to the Labor Department, further easing in energy prices because of the world oil glut and plunging mortgage interest rates were responsible for about three-fourths of the moderation in the yearly inflation measure. Gasoline prices for the year fell by 6.6 percent, the sharpest since the depression year of 1935, when records were first kept. The prices of gasoline had risen by 9.4 percent in 1981, 18.9 percent in 1980 and 52.2 percent in 1979, when the world oil prices rose sharply and gas lines appeared around the country. Housing costs for the year rose by 3.6 percent, well under the 10.2 percent increase in 1981. Home financing costs declined by 6 percent compared with the 20 percent hike in 1980. But the home prices themselves rose by 7.5 percent after a 1.2 percent gain in 1981. The inflation rate was 12.4 percent in 1980 and 13.3 percent in 1979. [Text] [OW221210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 22 Jan 83]

BOLIVIAN DEMOCRACY --La Paz, 26 Jan (XINHUA)--Chief of the general staff of the Bolivian Armed Forces Lucio Anez Rivero said that the military troops will continue their efforts to promote the process of democracy in the country. He ruled out the possibility of a coup in the near future as predicted by some reports. The general made the statement shortly after President Hernan Siles Zuazo solved the first cabinet crisis since his swearing-in as president. Some senior government officials said they agreed with the general when answering a question by the XINHUA reporter. They said that they foresaw no immediate coup as they believed that the power of the armed forces was in the hands of the constitutionalists. However, it is generally held here that hardly anyone can say that there will be absolutely no coup in the near future, in a country where coups are highly frequent occurrences by tradition. [Text] [OW261944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 26 Jan 83]

UN ENVOY IN ISLAMABAD--Islamabad, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--United Nations special envoy Diego Cordovez arrived here from Tehran yesterday on a shuttle mission aimed at settling the Afghan problem. After arriving here he told reporters: "I had a very good trip to Tehran and held some very useful talks there." Cordovez had his first round of shuttle of Islamabad, Tehran and Kabul last April. He declined to say whether the United Nations would sponsor another round of indirect contacts between Pakistan and the Karmal regime in Geneva. He also declined to comment on prospects for Iran joining the indirect talks. Neither Iran nor Pakistan recognizes the Soviet-backed Kabul government, so both refuse to meet directly with the Karmal regime. Cordovez plans to hold three days of talks with Pakistan officials beginning today. He will meet President Mohammad Ziaul Haq tomorrow. He is scheduled to fly to Kabul Thursday and return to Islamabad next Sunday. [Text] [OW241634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 24 Jan 83]

CSO: 4000/59

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY, GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN SHANDONG SPOTLIGHTED

Party Committee Calls Conference

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 82 p 1

[Report: "Provincial Party Committee Convenes All-Province Party-Member Education and Countryside Ideological-Political Work Conference: Implement Spirit of 12th Party Congress in a Deep-going Way, Bring About a New Situation in Our Ideological and Political Work--Conference Puts Emphasis on Party-member Education Taking Study of New Party Constitution as Main Content and Countryside Ideological-Political Work Being Carried Out Around Production Responsibility System"]

[Text] The all-province party-member education and countryside ideological-political work conference was convened at Weifang from the 11th to the 19th this month. At this conference attendants studied conscientiously the documents of the national conference on countryside ideological and political work and the national conference on party-member education and, linking closely with current reality, summed up and exchanged their experiences, and studied and formulated the concrete requirements and measures for bringing about a new situation in our party-member education and countryside ideological and political work.

During the conference period, provincial party committee secretary Li Zichao [2621 1311 6389] made an important speech on how to implement the spirit of the national conference on party-member education and countryside ideological-political work. At the latter stage of the conference, provincial party committee secretary Li Zhen [2621 2182] conveyed the spirit of the directive issued by the central leading comrades on our countryside work and also made an important speech on our current countryside work.

The conference held that doing a good job in the ideological education among our party members, cadres and the masses, especially doing a good job in ideological education among our party members, giving full scope to the party members' role as models and vanguards, is an important guarantee for implementing the magnificent goals put forward by the 12th Party Congress.

Strengthening our party-member education must take our new Party Constitution as its main content. The content of our new Party Constitution is very rich; we must study well all its 10 chapters and 50 articles, but we must also grasp its key points. We should do an even better job in studying the chapters on General Program, Party Members, Party Cadres, Organizational System of the Party, and Party Discipline. Party schools and cadre schools at various levels, rotational study classes on the 12th Party Congress documents run by party organizations at various levels must all conscientiously study the new Party Constitution, link closely with reality, enlighten the party members to look at themselves in the mirror so as to check and inspect their own thinking and work and thereby endeavor to become qualified party members. Where study classes are already coming to a close with the Party Constitution still not studied with concentration, party committees at various levels must find another opportunity to arrange a period of one week or so for making up such study of the Party Constitution. In this study of our new Party Constitution, we must put forward different requirements according to different objects. In respect to party cadres, especially leading cadres, we must require them to study it more and deeper. We must combine with gathering them together for such training with their regular education. We must pay very great attention to the work on educating our party members who are cadres. We must, while carrying out a general study of our Party Constitution, at the same time conscientiously handle well the education and rectification of party organizations at the basic level and our work on selecting experimental points for such rectification.

The conference emphasized that our countryside ideological and political work must be carried out around a linked production and contract work responsibility system. At present in the countryside of our province, we have generally put into effect various forms of the production responsibility system; overall, more than 70 percent of the production brigades have put into effect the countryside household (or team) linked production contract work system. This linked production contract work responsibility system has brought about great changes in the outlook of the countryside, and it has educated the party members, cadres and the masses. The agricultural production responsibility system is being gradually perfected and healthily developing. But we should also see that today there are still a part of the cadres and the masses, especially the cadres, who still have not cast off their constraint by "Leftist" thinking; their understanding to the great significance of carrying out this agricultural production responsibility system remains shallow, as they continue to regard the responsibility system as a measure of expediency and exhibit a negative and passive attitude in their work; a part of the masses mistake the general contract work as "individual work," thinking that it is possible now to think that "only what they themselves say counts in everything," that they can pay attention only to how to get rich themselves and ignore state and collective interests. Party organizations at the basic level in some localities, after carrying out the production responsibility system, have relaxed their ideological and political work or even leave it unattended. Therefore, we must strengthen education among the cadres and party members around the question of this production responsibility system, further cleanse away

"Leftist" influence, adopt multivarious forms to carry out an education on the socialist character of the agricultural production responsibility system and an education on the "three current cares." We must in the process of developing this production responsibility study timely the new situations and solve the new problems.

The conference pointed out, strengthening our party leadership is the key to handling well our party-member education work and our countryside ideological and political work. We must require party committees at all levels to make sure to establish the idea that the party must take charge of the party's ideology and conscientiously put party-member education and countryside ideological and political work on the party committees' important agendas. The leading person of every party committee must grasp the matter personally; a leading comrade sharing the responsibility in a secondary position should endeavor to grasp this work by following the example of his superior and conscientiously bring about results. Leading comrades at all levels must take the lead in studying well the new Party Constitution and the party's line, principles and policies; they must serve as the "enlightened persons." They must strengthen the building of the ranks of our ideological and political work according to the requirements of revolutionizing our cadres, making them more knowledgeable, younger, and professional. They must handle well the in-service study by cadres in our ideological and political work departments and in a planned way transfer them to the party schools and cadre schools to study so as to continue to elevate their ideological level and professional capability. The provincial committee party school and several universities and colleges have already established special cadre-training courses/divisions; they must insist on continuing to do a good job and various regions and municipalities may also establish them. Through various avenues, they must endeavor to train a contingent of special talents on ideological and political work. They must strengthen the ranks of concurrent party class lecturers at the basic level and the reporters and propagandists in our factories and countryside, organize a powerful contingent of ideological and political workers, and create a party-member education network and ideological and political propagational network that spread across the whole province. With regard to the various tasks of our ideological and political work, party committees at all levels must provide uniform arrangements according to cases of difference importance and urgency. They must be good at organizing the relevant departments to do a good job in our ideological and political work; they must adapt to the needs under our new situation. As regards summing up, expanding, and strengthening the experiences in our party-member education and in handling well our countryside ideological and political work, such as establishing advanced party branches, appraising and selecting model party members, establishing the party-member household contact system, formulating village regulations and civic covenants, launching "five-goods family" activities, setting up "youth centers" and promote cultural activities, etc., various localities may link with their respective actual situations to promote them seriously.

Attending this conference were subordinate secretaries in charge, organizational department chiefs, propaganda department chiefs, agricultural commission directors, investigation and research office directors, party-member education section chiefs and organizational section chiefs of all regional and municipal party committees and responsible persons of the relevant departments directly under the jurisdiction of the province, a part of the universities and colleges, factories, mines, enterprises, and units of the like who number altogether 345. At the conference, 14 units including the CPC's Liaocheng regional committee, Jining regional committee, Yantai regional committee, Weifang regional committee's organizational department, Ling County county committee, and Zou County county committee introduced their respective experiences orally or in written form.

People's Congress Examines Work Report

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 82 p 1

[Report: "Fifth Meeting of 5th Provincial People's Congress Seriously Discusses and Examines Provincial Governor Su's Government Work Report: Situation Is Fine and Inspires People' Keep Firm Steps and Advance in the Wake of Victory"]

[Text] Delegates to the fifth meeting of the 5th provincial people's congress have been seriously discussing and examining provincial governor Su Yiran's [5685 3015 3544] government work report; they are of the unanimous opinion that Governor Su's report has implemented the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and the 5th National People's Congress, its contents are comprehensive, its key points stand out, its tasks are clearly outlined, and its measures are forceful. It tallies entirely with the actual situation in our province, and after listening to it they therefore are greatly inspired and full of confidence in fulfilling next year's various tasks.

In their discussion, the delegates all made enthusiastic statements and, linking with reality, all relished speaking of the fine situation in our province. Delegate Li Huimin [2621 1920 3046], commissioner of the Weifang administrative office, said that the Weifang region, through further implementation of the party's line, principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee this year, have achieved conspicuous results in the various projects of its economic work. Under the situation of a serious drought during the spring in the region, its foodgrain production increased by 1.1 billion catties over that of last year; its total agricultural output increased by more than 900 million yuan over that of last year; the average person's foodgrain production therefore reached more than 550 catties. Delegate Niu Liang [3662 5328], of the commissioner of the administrative office of Huimin region, said when he talked about the situation in his region: The total agricultural output value of the whole region this year is expected to increase by 14.8 percent over that of last year; foodgrain per-mou production is expected to reach 527 catties; total cotton production is expected to reach more than 2.6 million dan. Delegate Ma Rongke [7456 1369 4430], secretary of the

Pingyuan county party committee, mentioned in his statement three fundamental changes in the situation of agricultural production in his county: One was agricultural production advanced from a low level, to an intermediate and again to a high level in its development; the second was that the county advanced from depending on uniform supplies for a long time to becoming self-sufficient, and again onto making dual contributions in both foodgrain and cotton in its development; and the third was that the county advanced from extensive planting and meager harvest to rudimentary planting and elementary harvest, and again to scientific planting of selected seeds and high harvest. Delegates from cities like Jiwan, Qingdao, Zibo, and Zaozhuang relished talking about the fine situation on the industrial front; they unanimously held that the outstanding characteristics of industrial production this year has been steady development achieved amidst continued readjustment, and economic results were conspicuously improved. Delegate Li Ke [2621 0344], secretary of the Jinan municipal party committee, said that Jinan Municipality's total industrial output value this year is expected to increase by 6.3 percent over that of last year, the cost of production, to decrease by 0.4 percent, and the rate of all-personnel labor productivity, to increase by 3.2 percent. Delegate Ma Lincai, deputy director of the economic commission of Qingdao municipal party committee, said that even though industrial production in Qingdao Municipality this year encountered a serious shortage of water supplies and also a shortage of energy, because it seriously implemented the policy of readjustment, insisted on centering its efforts on improving economic results, energetically handled enterprises rectification, and readjustment in its production structure, the situation in industrial production has remained quite good, as 91.7 percent of the planned amount of its total output value has already been fulfilled from January to November and by the end of the year it should be overfulfilled.

While discussing and examining the report made by Provincial Governor Su, the delegates from various localities were high spirited and full of confidence. They unanimously held that the goals of struggle to achieve the next year an increase of 5 percent in the province's total industrial and agricultural output value and to endeavor to increase 6 percent in the total industrial output value are practical and feasible and can entirely be reached. Delegate Zhou Zhenxing [0719 2182 5281], first secretary of Qingdao municipal party committee, said that in terms of the rate of development since the founding of our state, the total industrial and agricultural output value has been progressively increasing an average of 10.1 percent each year, and rate of increase of the total industrial and agricultural output value next year in our province is going to be 5 percent; this is far lower than the average rate of growth of the 32 years since the founding of our state. We are determined to reinforce our difficulties, unswervingly move forward according to the correct program and strategic decisions put forward by the 12th Party Congress in order to make even greater contributions to the realization of the magnificent goals of the sixth 5-year plan and the quadrupling of our production. Delegate Dong Yuren [5516 3768 0088], secretary of the Heze regional party committee, said that if the peasants wish to get rich they must vastly expand their avenues of production and energetically resort to

diversification. Viewed from the advanced model production teams and households in our region, not a single one of them achieved family enrichment by other than resorting to diversification. We must seriously grasp well diversification and sideline industries pursuits in the communes and production brigades and seek to have all our land yield its resources, all our people exert their talents, and all our materials provide their utility.

The delegates also carried out enthusiastic discussion around the eight measures provincial governor Su proposed in his report and in conjunction with, and by checking against, their own respective units' reality, and further reinforced their sense of urgency in doing a good job in their work. Many delegates unanimously indicated that they are determined to handle well their current work and struggle for the earnest creation of a new situation in economic construction in our province. Delegates Li Qinying [2621 2953 5391], Zhang Rudong [1728 3067 2767], and Sun Jingyu [1327 2529 3768] of the Zaozhuang delegation said, coal and electricity constitute one of our three strategic points of emphasis; we staff and workers in the coal mines have a heavy burden on their shoulders; they must do all they can to handle their coal production well; what stands out at present is that they must handle well the construction of new shafts and the transformation and tapping of potentials of the old shafts so as to guarantee the fulfillment and overfulfillment our state plans, greater production, and production of fine coal. Delegate Xin Guisen [6580 2710 2773], chief engineer of the engineering brigade of the provincial communications division, and Delegate Wang Peicheng [3769 1014 2052], of the provincial postal and telecommunications bureau, said that the 12th Party Congress listed communications and postal and telecommunications development as one of our strategical points of emphasis; we are determined to follow the spirit of provincial governor Su's report, formulate good plans, adopt measures, step up the pace our communications and postal and telecommunications development so as to adapt to the needs of the development of our national economy and the people's production and life. Many delegates from the scientific and technological circles said, in order to accomplish our province's goals of struggle next year, we must rely on scientific and technological progress. What Governor Su proposed in his report about taking applied research and development of research as our main effort and, around the solving of the key problems in our industrial and agricultural production, organizing our science and technology to tackle such key problems and energetically expanding the results of our scientific research is very important. We are determined to conscientiously implement the plans of our scientific research, fix the projects for tackling such key problems, so as to make science and technology really serve our economic construction.

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PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON IMPLEMENTING CONSTITUTION

HK211017 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Gong Yuzi [7895 5148 0037]: "On a Guarantee for Implementation of the Constitution"]

[Text] [Editor's note] Is there a guarantee for the implementation of the new constitution? How to provide a guarantee? This is a problem of universal concern to the masses of people. This article points out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has turned chaos into order, resolutely given up the slogan of "taking class struggle as the key link" and the theory of "continuous revolution" calling for "the overthrow of one class by another," firmly and unswervingly shifted the emphasis of national work to socialist modernization, and clearly defined the guideline of promoting socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system to insure the building of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. These have provided a guarantee for the implementation of the new constitution with regard to guiding ideology. This article also points out: Whether or not the CPC respects and observes the constitution is the main factor determining whether or not the constitution can be put into practice. The report of the 12th CPC National Congress and the new party constitution say that the whole party must strictly observe the constitution and the laws. This represents our party's attitude, the party's discipline and our party's law. The article also analyzes one by one, many hazy ideas at present in existence with regard to the relations between the party and the law, and provides clarification. [end editor's note]

In the process of discussing the revised draft of the constitution and studying the new constitution, a question of universal concern to the masses of people is: Is there a guarantee for the implementation of the new constitution? How to provide a guarantee?

This is indeed a question of utmost importance. From the historical experience in the more than 30 years since the founding of the PRC, and especially from the painful lessons in the 10 years of internal disorder during the "Great Cultural Revolution," the Chinese people have deeply felt that this is a question of extremely great importance.

I

The guiding ideology of the "Great Cultural Revolution" means that under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must continue carrying out the "great political revolution" of "one class overthrowing another." This guiding ideology is entirely wrong. Under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people long ago overthrew reactionary rule, established their own regime, used the constitution to record the fruits of the victory of the people's revolution, and defined the direction and the road for continuous advance. "Law is an embodiment of the will of the class that has won victory and seized hold of state power." Since the Chinese people have elevated their own will to the constitution and the law, we must uphold the dignity of the constitution and the law and insure their implementation. On the strength of the authority of the constitution and the law, we must consolidate our own regime, maintain political stability and stimulate economic and cultural development. But the "Great Chinese Revolution" ran entirely counter to this historical demand with regard to both theory and practice. The political turmoil caused by the "revolution" of "one class overthrowing another" weakened the people's rule and shook the constitution to its foundations. The constitution was thrown to the winds because it stood in the way of this "revolution." The mistake of the "Great Cultural Revolution" was especially exploited by the counter-revolutionary group, bringing serious disaster to the people.

Mistakes and disaster have educated us. Now the Chinese people and the CPC have deeply realized that the dignity and authority of the constitution concern the stability and destiny of the state. The guiding ideology of the "Great Cultural Revolution" is incompatible with the socialist legal system. The perfection of the legal system, political stability and the correctness of guiding ideology are three factors affecting and insuring each other. Since the downfall of the "gang of four" and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has led the whole party and the people throughout the country to do the following: to systematically turn chaos into order in regard to guiding ideology; to rectify in an overall manner the mistakes made during the "Great Cultural Revolution"; to resolutely give up the slogan of "taking class struggle as the key link" and the theory of "continuous revolution" calling for "one class to overthrow another," which are not suited for socialism; and to firmly and unswervingly shift the focus of national work to socialist modernization. It has also clearly defined the guideline of promoting socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system to insure the building of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. These have now already been recorded and embodied in the new constitution.

[Phrases indistinct] this great victory achieved has provided a foundation for the formulation of the new constitution. Meanwhile, it has also provided a guarantee, with regard to guiding ideology, that the new constitution can definitely be put into practice.

II

A Series of Clearcut Provisions Are Included in the New Constitution To Insure the Implementation of the Constitution

These provisions are:

1. In the preamble of the constitution, it is pointed out: "The people of all nationalities, all state organs, the armed forces, all political parties and public organizations and all enterprises and undertakings in the country must take the constitution as the basic norm of conduct, and they have the duty to uphold the dignity of the constitution and insure its implementation."

2. In the "general principles" of the constitution, there is an article--Article 5--that says: "The state upholds the uniformity and dignity of the socialist legal system."

"No law or administrative or local rules and regulations shall contravene the constitution."

"All state organs, the armed forces, all political parties and public organizations and all enterprises and undertakings must abide by the constitution and the law. All acts in violation of the constitution and the law must be looked into."

"No organization or individual may enjoy the privilege of being above the constitution and the law."

3. The chapter on "The Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens" says: All citizens enjoy the rights prescribed by the constitution and the law. At the same time, they must abide by the constitution and the law and perform the duties prescribed by the constitution and the law (Articles 33 and 53). Citizens have the right to make complaints to relevant state organs and charges against, or exposures of, violations of the law or dereliction of duty by any state organ or functionary (Article 41).

4. The chapter on "The Structure of the State" says that the NPC and its Standing Committee have the power "to supervise the implementation of the constitution" (Item 2, Article 62, Item 1, Article 67). The NPC Standing Committee has the power to supervise the work of the State Council and other state organs and the power to abolish the rules, resolutions, decisions and orders drawn up by the State Council and the organs of state power of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government that run counter to the constitution and the law (Item 6, 7 and 8, Article 67). The local people's congresses at all levels insure the observance and implementation of the constitution and the law in the respective administrative districts. (Article 99).

In the light of previous constitutions, the above first and second points were completely newly added. There was also something newly added to the third point. Concerning the fourth point, the power vested in the NPC Standing Committee to supervise the implementation of the constitution was also newly added. These newly added items are very important. If the first and second points strongly and clearly give expression to the principle and spirit of upholding the dignity of the constitution, then the concrete provisions concerning the powers of the NPC Standing Committee insure the exercise of the power of the supreme organ of state power to supervise the implementation of the constitution. This is because the NPC opens only once a year while its Standing Committee is a permanent organ operating regularly. The NPC also has a legal affairs committee and other permanent special committees. In case of need, it still can organize investigation committees on given problems. These committees work under the leadership of the NPC and its standing committee, exercising part of the powers of the NPC and its Standing Committee. The "organizational laws concerning the NPC" say that various special committees examine the rules, resolutions, decisions and orders submitted by the NPC Standing Committee as being incompatible with the constitution and the law; and puts forth resolutions related to the respective committees that fall within the province of the NPC or its Standing Committee (including of course resolutions concerning the supervision of the implementation of the constitution). These concrete provisions were also newly added when the organizational laws concerning the NPC were revised on the basis of the new constitution.

This is to say that the NPC Standing Committee takes the supervision of the implementation of the constitution as one important duty of its own. The legal affairs committee and other committees of the NPC take it as an important duty to help the NPC Standing Committee with the execution of this duty. The NPC of course must also exercise its own power to supervise the implementation of the constitution. If there is something inappropriate about the laws formulated and revised by the NPC Standing Committee, its explanations about the constitution and its decisions about the supervision of the implementation of the constitution, the NPC has the power to change or abolish it.

Various countries of the world have different systems for the supervision of the implementation of the constitution. Conditions and historical backgrounds vary in different countries. Systems of supervision of constitution implementation inevitably vary. Some countries have special organs to supervise constitution implementation, such as the constitution committee and the constitution court. We follow a system that allows the supervision of the implementation of the constitution by the organ responsible for its formulation, revision and interpretation. For the NPC and its Standing Committee as the supreme organ of state owner and its permanent organ to supervise the implementation of the constitution carries the most supreme authority. The state chairman, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the supreme people's procuratorate are responsible to them and under their supervision. The system for the supervision of the implementation of the constitution prescribed by the new constitution can entirely play the role assumed by the constitution committees and constitution courts of certain countries and can even cover a broader scope

of supervision and exercise greater supervision than organs of the latter kind. This system agrees with the actual conditions of our country and the principle of our country's legal system. Provisions for this system in the new constitution are more realistic and perfect than before. By seriously acting according to these provisions, we can surely subject the implementation of the new constitution to effective supervision.

III

To Insure the Implementation of the Constitution, We Cannot Just Rely Upon the Provisions in the Constitution Itself; We Must Also Reply Upon a Perfect System for a Whole Set of Socialist Laws

The constitution is the fundamental law. It prescribes the state's fundamental system and fundamental tasks and the basic norms for the activities of all organizations and citizens of our country. The provisions in the constitution are generally only of a principled and inclusive nature. To translate these fundamental and principled provisions into detailed and concrete ones calls for the formulation of various laws and even rules, regulations, stipulations, and so forth. Everywhere in the articles of the constitution, we can note the wording: safeguard certain "legitimate" interests and ban certain "illegal" acts "in accordance with the provisions prescribed by the law," "as prescribed by the law," and "within the limitations of the provisions prescribed by the law." This shows that the constitution must have various laws based on it and compatible with it before it can be followed. It can almost be said that every important part of the constitution calls for the formulation of appropriate laws. Without these laws, the constitution also cannot be firmly implemented.

In the past, our legal system was less than sound. One of the manifestations of this was that legislation work had for a long time stopped. Many appropriate laws had not been drawn up. In the past few years, we have accelerated the pace of making laws. The new constitution says that the NPC Standing Committee and the NPC jointly exercise the power of legislation. Except for the fundamental laws formulated by the NPC, all the laws are formulated and revised by the NPC Standing Committee. The NPC Standing Committee also has the right to partially supplement and revise the laws formulated by the NPC (but not in a way contrary to the fundamental principles of the relevant law." This new provision is aimed at strengthening legislation work and enabling the heavy load of legislation work to be carried out in a timely and effective manner. Thus, we can gradually establish a perfect system for a whole set of socialist laws, which take the constitution as their core, suit our national conditions and are based on the experiences of our country and international experiences.

The situation of "having no law to follow" and "taking one's word as the law" must be fundamentally changed. Various tasks must be based on laws. This is a guarantee for the implementation of the new constitution with regard to legislation.

IV

To Insure the Implementation of the Constitution, We Cannot Just Rely Upon the Supreme Organ Supervising the Implementation of the Constitution; We Must Also Rely Upon All State Organs at Central and Local Levels

The provisions in the constitution are put in concrete terms through the formulation of various laws. The protection, supervision and implementation of the constitution are also appropriately strengthened through the protection and supervision of the implementation of various laws. A whole set of laws are based on the constitution as their core. We must use the strength of all state organs to insure and supervise their implementation. Organs of state power at all levels and their permanent organs, governments at all levels and their public security departments, supervisory departments and other administrative departments, judicial organs at all levels, and procuratorial organs at all levels must within the province of their respective powers and functions insure "following any law that exists" and "being strict in law enforcement."

"Any act in violation of the constitution and the law must be looked into." Who will look into things? A citizen has the right to expose any act against the constitution and the law. To whom is he to make exposures? Who will handle these complaints? It depends on the nature of any violation against the constitution and the law and the circumstances surrounding it. It is inconceivable for all acts against the provisions in the constitution, serious and not so serious, to be looked into and handled by a supreme organ supervising the implementation of the constitution. In accordance with the provisions prescribed by the law, different state organs undertake to handle violations of a different nature against the constitution and the law. Some light cases of defying the constitution and the law may also be handled by different public organizations. Here we must specially stress the need to perfect the people's courts and people's procuratorates at all levels. They are state judicial organs and state organs supervising law enforcement, as prescribed by the constitution. In accordance with legal provisions, they independently exercise judicial and procuratorial powers and are free from interference by any administrative organ, public organization, or individual. They are important state organs guaranteeing the implementation of the constitution.

If state leadership organs and state leadership personnel are guilty of any serious or fundamental violation against the constitution, this is looked into by the NPC and its Standing Committee. The NPC Standing Committee will refer the case to a special committee or an investigation committee for examination and investigation and will submit a report. A decision or a solution will be worked out by the NPC Standing Committee or the NPC.

In a word, all state organs divide work among themselves and do their respective duties. Thus, an overall organizational guarantee for the implementation of the constitution is provided.

Finally, for the CPC To Lead the Chinese People in Waging a Persistent Struggle To Uphold and Implement the Constitution Is a Most Fundamental Guarantee for the Implementation of the Constitution.

Ours is a country with the people as the master. Our new constitution is the fruit of the people's struggle and is the embodiment of the people's will. The CPC is an advanced unit of the Chinese working class, the leader in the Chinese people's struggle, the defender of the Chinese people's interests and the executor of the Chinese people's will. The party has no particular interests of their own to serve other than the interests of the working class and the broadest mass of people. In the interests of the people, the party upholds truth. In the interests of the people, it corrects mistakes. On the basis of ending the chaos arising from the "Great Cultural Revolution" and exposing the mistakes made during the "Great Cultural Revolution," the party has led the people to formulate a new constitution embodying the people's will and the party's correct views. The party is determined to lead the people to uphold and implement this new constitution and will never allow anything to happen again that may damage the foundation of the constitution.

Many comrades and friends pointed out that whether or not the CPC respects and observes the constitution is a main factor determining whether or not the constitution can be implemented. This view is correct. As our party plays a leading role in the political and the social life of the state and is a ruling party, this must be the case. Our party also views this problem this way. The conclusion drawn from historical experiences and lessons by the "resolution on some problems in the history of the party since the founding of the PRC" adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was that we must "perfect the state's constitution and laws and translate them into an inviolable force that anyone must strictly respect as guidance," and that "like other public organizations, party organizations at all levels must act within the limits of the constitution and the law." The 12th CPC National Congress also incorporated this principle in the general principles of the new party constitution. The report of the 12th CPC National Congress specially clarified this point, as it pointed out: "The provision in the new party constitution that 'the party must act within the limits of the constitution and the law' is a principle of extremely great importance. No activity of all party organizations and party members from the central to the basic level can contravene the state's constitution and its laws. The party is part of the people. The party leads the people to formulate the constitution and the law. After being approved by the organ of state power, the constitution and the law must be strictly followed by the whole party." This is our party's understanding and its attitude. The party charter already approved has been solemnly made known to the whole party and the people throughout the country to become our party's discipline and our party's law.

There exist many vague ideas about the relations between the party and the law. We must provide clarification. "Does the party count more than the law?" The new constitution and the new party charter provide an unequivocal answer to this question: The party must follow the law. The party does not have the privilege of being above the constitution and the law.

"The law cannot be used to fight the party." This is wrong. To obey the law is to protect the party and is not to fight the party. If any party organization makes a decision against the constitution and the law and calls on party members to carry it out in the name of party discipline, this in itself is really a case of fighting the party--defying the party's charter and its discipline and defying the party Central Committee's instructions and decisions. If anyone distorts the law and acts against a party decision compatible with the constitution and the law, then this is a different matter. This is a matter of distorting the law to fight the party and not a matter of using the law to fight the party.

"The party's will is law. A decision by the party can change the law." This is wrong. After the party's seizure of political power and its entry into the period of construction and legislation, we cannot put forth and solve a problem in such a simple way. The party's will can become law only after the approval of the people is obtained and a legislative process of an organ of state power is gone through. If the development in real life calls for the revision of a law, such an idea on the part of the party must also be approved by the people and put through the legislative process. Only then can the relevant law be revised.

"We must not use the law to bind the party." This is wrong. The law formulated by the people under the party's leadership is a weapon of tremendous power in the hands of the party. Through this weapon, the party's ideas and the people's will can be effectively realized. It binds not the movements of the party but the movements of various elements carrying out sabotage and acting against the law. If these elements try to break through these bonds, the people will mete out punishment to them through the power derived from legislation. Only in this way can we protect the socialist system and protect the people's interests and rights.

After leading the people in formulating the new constitution, we must conduct publicity and education about the constitution and the law in a serious, extensive, and sustained manner. This is an important task of our party. Such publicity and education must be first conducted among party and state cadres and especially among party and state leadership cadres at all levels. Party and state leadership cadres at all levels must raise their awareness of the constitution, strengthen their conception of the legal system and take the lead in strictly following the constitution and the law. This can inspire the whole party and the people throughout the country in strictly obeying the constitution and the law. Such publicity and education must be popularized among all the people. The 12th CPC National Congress called for "strengthening education in the constitution and in a citizen's rights, his duties and his sense of morality," and called for "schools at all levels, beginning with the primary school, to offer courses in education on the legal system." Trade unions, CYL organizations, women's federations and other public organizations, and all democratic parties and groups must conduct publicity and education in the constitution and the legal system in their own organizations and among the masses of people they contact. All propaganda and educational

organizations must give full play to their own positive role in this respect. Through effective propaganda and education, we must strive to make every citizen know and obey the law.

Under the leadership of the party, the 1 billion people must consciously uphold the dignity of the constitution and uphold their own rights vested in them by the constitution. Everyone must cultivate the habit of obeying the constitution and the law. Everyone must fight any act against the constitution or any act that seeks to disrupt the constitution. This consciousness, will, or determination is the greatest source of strength to guarantee the implementation of the constitution.

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PARTY AND STATE

PRINCIPLES FOR BUILDING SOCIALISM DISCUSSED

HK270440 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Li Xiulin [2621 4423 2651]: "Important Ideological Principles for Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] [Editor's note] /A grand and arduous strategic task of the whole CPC and people now is to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. In order to promote this in a big way, understand and grasp the law and measures for building such socialism, this magazine will from this issue on carry articles specially discussing "how to understand and build socialism with Chinese characteristics." It is hoped that readers from the economic, political, cultural, education, scientific and ideological circles will take part in this discussion and study this subject in conjunction with their theory and work./ [end editor's note]

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in his opening speech to the 12th Party Congress: "To combine Marxist universal truth with the reality of our country and take our own road in building socialism with Chinese characteristics is our basic conclusion from summing up our long historical experience." To build socialism with Chinese characteristics is a strategic goal, main task and basic practice of the whole party and the people of various nationalities across the country under the new historical period. In order to reach this goal, realize this task and guide this practice, it is imperative to follow the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and uphold the principle of combining Marxist universal truth with the reality of China which is the "coherent ideological principle of our party." (Mao Zedong: "Opening Speech to the Eighth CPC Congress")

To persist in the ideological principle of combining Marxist universal truth with the reality of China is the result of summing up the long historical experiences in China; it is also a basic demand of materialist dialectics. Marxist universal truth reflects the universal law in the development of contradictions and therefore it has a universal feature; the reality of China represents the particular contradictions of the Chinese society and the particular law in the development of these contradictions and therefore this reality represents a particular feature. The philosophical foundation for the principle of combining universal truth with reality is the dialectical unification

between general features and specific features. It has been proved by history that when we are able to uphold the ideology of dialectically unifying general features with specific features and combine Marxist universal truth with the reality of China, our revolution will develop and prosper; on the contrary, if we go against the original dialectics of the general and specific features of things or if we deny the guidance of Marxism on the ground that the situations in China are unique or regard Marxism as dogmatic without giving consideration to the national situations of China, we will consequently oppose the revolution or lead it to failure. Therefore, it can be seen that whether to uphold or oppose the dialectical principle of general and specific features of things is a question of importance that will decide whether the revolution will survive or fail. Comrade Mao Zedong provided food for thought when he regarded the dialectical relations between general and specific features as the "core of the contradictions of things." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 1, p 308)

The unity between general and specific features and correctness of the ideological principle of combining Marxist universal truth with the reality of China not only has been tested by history through failures and victory of the democratic revolution but has also been proved through negative and positive experiences in the socialist construction and revolution over the past three decades and more since the founding of the PRC.

It must be affirmed that in the first 7 years following the founding of the PRC, our party followed the Marxist-Leninist general principle of a transitional period. Proceeding from the particular national situations that new China has been developing from a semi-feudal and semi-colonial society, the CPC creatively took the road of socialist transformation that accorded with Chinese characteristics and step-by-step realized the transformation from a new democracy to socialism. It was true that in the latter period of the agriculture cooperation movement, there were shortcomings in transforming individual agriculture, handicraft industry and individual commerce, such as hastiness in making achievements, coarse work and resorting to oversimplification of work. But during this period, the general line, guiding principles and basic policies for this transitional period put forth by the CPC embodies the ideological principle of combining Marxist universal truth with the reality of China and therefore were correct. But we must also understand that during this period we followed the experiences to a certain extent of the Soviet Union which dated back to the period prior to the 1950's in our guiding ideology and political work. We regarded the particular feature that reflected the experiences of the Soviet Union as a universal feature. As a result, we have failed to fully tap the potential of our country in building socialism and up to now such guiding ideology still constitutes a stumbling block in our economic and political transformation.

Following the basic completion of socialist transformation, the CPC based itself on the principles of scientific socialism, that socialist public ownership must be based on advanced material technology, implemented the correct line of the Eighth Party Congress and led the whole nation in carrying out overall and massive socialist construction. We have made tremendous achievements in various

sectors during the 10 years prior to the "Great Cultural Revolution." What is more valuable is that during this period we have gradually come to understand that no matter whether in guiding ideology or in practical work, we cannot follow the modes of other countries; we must create the road of carrying out socialist construction with Chinese characteristics. The book "On 10 Big Relations" written by Comrade Mao Zedong in 1956 on the basis of the experiences of the whole party in carrying out socialist construction is a brilliant work that shows how to correctly handle, ideologically and politically, the general feature and specific feature of the socialist revolution and construction. It is a pity that the dialectical unification between general and specific features and the correct ideology of combining Marxist universal truth with the reality of China that are advocated by the book were not completely implemented in practice. Later, because of a lopsided understanding of the particular law of socialist economic construction in China and because of stressing the importance of the specific feature of China that has been reflected in a wrong way and is a departure from reality, serious "leftist" mistakes occurred in the guiding principle of the CPC. The "great leap forward," "anti-rightists campaign" and the expansion of class struggle from anti-rightists to political and ideological and cultural sectors were the main manifestation of these "leftist" mistakes. That is to say, we have gone against such Marxist universal principles that subjectivity and subjective will are determined by objectivity, and subjective efforts must be in line with objective economic law; that the relations of production are determined by productivity and changes of these relations must accord with the productivity situations; that superstructure and political and ideological sectors are determined by economic foundation and that the struggles and changes in these sectors must accord with the situations of economic foundation; that class existence is directly related to economic relations and that following the abolishment of the exploiting system, the exploiting class has been eliminated as a class. As a result, the wrong ideology that runs counter to Marxism was regarded as a universal principle and dogma for studying and solving all problems. On the other hand, some imagination and phrases in Marxist-Leninist books were accepted in a wrong way are regarded as "theoretical foundation" and it was added to by the personality cult, only to bind people's thinking to a greater extent. Such wrong ideology developed not only into a dominating position during the "Great Cultural Revolution" but also into a more systematic and complete ideology that was characterized by the theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Such a mistake in ideological principle was taken advantage of by anti-revolutionary cliques to cause the most serious setbacks and damage to the party and the country since the founding of the PRC.

The 10 turbulent years came to an end following the downfall of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique. In the 2 years since then until the period prior to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a series of achievements were made in various aspects of both revolution and construction; but at the same time we were making progress in ideological uncertainty. A number of comrades within the party believed in metaphysical ideology as they cut out the relationship between general feature and specific feature. We were not able to solve the question of building socialism with Chinese characteristics either in ideology and theory or in practice. It was not until the convening of the historically great significant 3d Plenary Session

of the 11th CPC Central Committee that we were able to restore order overall, resolutely and by relying on the masses of people. It was only then that we were able to restore and develop in a big way the ideological principle of combining Marxist universal truth with the reality of China that has always been stressed by the party and Comrade Mao Zedong. The CPC has been able to correctly grasp the relationship between general and specific features, persist in carrying out work according to Marxist scientific and overall requirements, grasp in a deeper and more overall way the objective law of socialist construction by summing up negative and positive historical experiences and conscientiously studying and investigating and gradually forming a correct road for carrying out socialist modernization construction that accords with national situations. It was on this basis that the 12th Party Congress set forth the strategic task for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. It can be said that this task itself and the systematic principles, policies and measures that are put forth for realizing this task represent a creative use of the dialectical ideology of general and specific features and a vivid demonstration of the principle of combining universal truth with reality.

/To grasp and probe into socialism with Chinese characteristics by resorting to the ideological principle of dialectically unifying general features with specific features is significant in many ways:/

First, it has provided a correct ideological standard. Lenin said that any subject always contains particular and general dialectics. He said: "The specific always exists alongside the existence of the general. The general always exists beside and through the existence of the specific." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 38, p 409). This ideological principle is even more important for the great scientific objective of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. In this aspect, Chinese characteristics are specific while socialism is general. On the one hand, it is imperative to link the uniqueness of Chinese characteristics with the generality of socialism. It means that in carrying out construction we must persist in socialist orientation. If our methods of work and organization forms contain Chinese characteristics but depart from socialism, they will consequently link with other generalities (such as capitalism or even feudalism) and therefore this must be resolutely prevented and opposed. On the other hand, the socialist generality will be able to exist only with the existence of the characteristics of various countries. Truth is concrete, the universal principle of scientific socialism is not an abstract mode that exists in isolation, nor is it a concrete form that departs from the practice of socialism; it is evident from the practice of various countries. Otherwise, the principle of generality is nothing but an empty word.

Second, they have pointed out the scientific ideological method. China's socialist modernization program is a complicated and yet organic entity. In this entity, the difference between specifics and generality is relative and they promote and interchange with each other through different contacts and relationships. While socialist construction is general, the Chinese socialist construction is specific. But with regard to different periods,

different orientations and different regions of Chinese socialist construction, such construction is general while different periods, orientations and regions are specific. According to this dialectical principle, it is necessary for us to study at the same time the general law of socialist construction and the specific law of the Chinese socialist construction, the more specific law of the Chinese socialist construction in different [words indistinct] and in different regions. It is also necessary to show this understanding of the laws of different layers in the process of defining and implementing correct principles, policies and measures. It is imperative to guard against over-simplification and ideological and work methods of "cutting with one knife."

Third, they have pointed out a correct method for understanding. Marxist dialectics also represent a scientific theory of understanding. Under certain conditions, generalities and specifics are interchangeable. The dialectics of objective things also follow this correct method of understanding which should be followed by objective dialectical relationships. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The order of the movement of the understanding of mankind always started from understanding individual and specific things and gradually develops to understanding things in general. Man first and always understands the particular nature of many different things and then moves on to summarizing and understanding the common nature of things." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 1, p 298) Thus, with this understanding as guidance, man continues to study new and specific things so as to enrich and develop their common understanding. Man's understanding develops from specifics to generalities and then again returns to specifics, and this movement is repeated again and again, and as a result, understanding is improved. The situations are the same regarding understanding the law of the building of the socialism with Chinese characteristics. For example, at the present stage, the vigorously developing system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output is a specific system and we must lose no time to study it. The study of the China-type new socialist things will help us to improve in a big way our general understanding of socialism with Chinese characteristics and consequently in our practice we will be able to further open up a road for building socialist agriculture and even socialist industry, commerce and culture and with Chinese characteristics.

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PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETS, APPROVES DRAFT RESOLUTION

Work Reports Discussion

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 82 p 1

[Article: "Strengthen the Building of Democracy and Legal System, Safeguard Smooth Progress of the Four Modernizations; Delegates of Shandong People's Congress Earnestly Discuss Reports by Chairman Zhao Lin [6392 2651], President Liang Deshan [2733 1795 1472] and Procurator Lu Shengyun [6424 0581 7189]"]

[Text] Beginning from the afternoon of 24 December, delegates attending the Fifth Shandong People's Congress earnestly discussed Chairman Zhao Lin's "Work report of the Standing Committee of the Shandong People's Congress," President Liang Deshan's "Work report of the Shandong Higher People's Court" and Procurator Lu Shengyun's "Work report of the Shandong People's Procuratorate."

The delegates unanimously believed that in the past year the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the higher people's court and the people's procuratorate have done a good deal of work and have achieved tangible results. The three reports are comprehensive in substance and well-done, and they properly reflect the working conditions of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial court and procuratorate. The delegates expressed unanimous approval and satisfaction.

In the discussion, delegates from Jinan, Weifang, Zaozhuang, Huimin, Dezhou and the PLA said: In the past year the standing committee of the provincial people's congress has closely centered itself around strengthening the building of material and spiritual civilizations and actively carried out its work. It has conscientiously organized the people of the whole province to discuss and revise the draft revision of the Constitution, stressed perfecting and substantiating economic legislative work, deliberated on and approved some local stipulations in accordance with state laws and provisions, made some corresponding resolutions or decisions on key questions in the political, economic, cultural and educational work of the whole province, strengthened its contact with standing committees of municipal and county people's congresses and done much investigative and research work. All this has vigorously enabled various

tasks in our province to be carried out smoothly and has played an important role in developing a superior situation in the whole province.

Delegates from Qingdao, Yantai, Zibo, Linyi, Jining, Heze and Tai'an pointed out: In the past year the provincial higher people's court and the people's procuratorate have earnestly carried out the policies, guiding principles, laws and decrees of the party and state in cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic realm and in strengthening security and order in society, severely and promptly punished a number of criminals who caused serious economic damage and offenders in major criminal cases, fully given play to its functional role as an organ of dictatorship, and made positive contributions to safeguarding the socialist legal system, protecting the people's democratic rights and interests, consolidating and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity and defending and promoting the building of the two civilizations. In the discussion many delegates also pointed out that following the implementation of the new Constitution, the tasks of the provincial higher people's court and people's procuratorate have become very arduous. They must continue to work hard, do their work well, further popularize the new Constitution and strengthen the sense of the legal system among the masses of people, and give even more effective play to the functional role of the judicial and procuratorial organs, defend and promote the smooth progress of the undertaking of modern socialist construction.

In discussion the three reports the delegates put forward some suggestions and demands on how the standing committee of the people's congress, the people's court and the people's procuratorate could do an even better job in the future.

Examination of Proposals

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 82 p 1

[Article: "Shandong People's Congress Exercises Democratic Rights and Actively Suggests Ways and Means: 569 Proposals Submitted to the People's Congress Have All Been Examined"]

[Text] The motion examination committee of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Shandong People's Congress reported to the second meeting of the presidium on the morning of 26 December. Until 5:00 pm on 23 December, delegates attending the session have made a total of 569 proposals.

Of these proposals, 154 are in the fields of education, hygiene, science and technology, 131 in industries and communications, 75 in agriculture, 64 in finance and trade, 37 in planning, 35 in capital construction, 20 in cultural propaganda, and 53 in politics and law, united front, civil administration and personnel.

The proposals by delegates at this session have already been examined by the motion examination committee and the way they should be individually handled has been suggested according to needs and feasibility. There are 109 proposals that need to be referred to concerned departments, prefectures and municipalities, 249 that need to be studied and handled, and 211 that need to be studied.

In accordance with the suggested ways of handling them after their examination, the proposals have been referred to the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the people's government, the higher people's court and the people's procuratorate for study and handling.

Approval of Draft Resolutions

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 82 p 1

[Article: "Presidium of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Shandong People's Congress Holds Second Meeting: Approves Concerned Draft Resolutions for Deliberation By the People's Congress"]

[Text] The presidium of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Shandong People's Congress held its second meeting in the afternoon of 26 December at the banquet hall of the Nanjiao and approved the concerned draft resolutions which will be submitted to the people's congress for deliberation.

The meeting heard and approved the investigative reports by the chairman of the standing committee and the director of the motion examination committee, Yang Jieren [2799 0094 0086], and decided to submit them to the people's congress for deliberation.

The meeting of the presidium yesterday also approved the draft resolutions concerning the work report of the Shandong People's Government, the plan for 1983 national economic and social development in Shandong, the work report of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the work reports of the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate, and the number of delegates to be represented at the Sixth Shandong People's Congress and the question of election, which will be submitted to the people's congress for deliberation.

Yesterday's meeting was conducted by the presidium's standing committee chairman, Zhao Lin [6392 2651]. Other chairmen of the standing committee who attended the meeting included Bai Rubing [4101 1172 0393], Gao Qiyun [7559 0796 7189], Wu Kaizhang [2976 7030 4545], Zhao Feng [6392 1496], Xu Jianchun [1776 1696 2504], Chen Lei [7115 7191], Zhang Zhusheng [1728 4554 3932], Zhu Benzhen [4281 2609 2973], Zhang Fugui [1728 1381 6311], Zeng Chengkui [2582 0701 1145], Zhou Zhijun [6650 1807 0197], Wang Jiechen [3769 2212 5256] and Wang Baomin [3769 0202 3046].

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PARTY AND STATE

PARTY AS SUBJECT TO LAW CONSTITUTION EMPHASIZED

Shanghai MINZHU YU FAZHI [DEMOCRACY AND LEGAL SYSTEM] in Chinese No 9,
25 Sep 82 pp 2-3

[Article by Staff commentator: "Party Must Operate Within the Scope of the Constitution and the Law"]

[Text] The "Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party" adopted by the 12th National Party Congress is a new program for building the party during the new historical period; it is a document of epoch-making significance. The provision in its General Programme that "the party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the Constitution and the laws of the state," is a particularly noteworthy novelty. The resolute implementation of this rule is of extreme importance for our undertaking of building our country up into a modern socialist state of a high degree of culture and democracy.

After it became the ruling party of our country, the CPC endeavored to consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship, to build socialism and to guide the people. In this endeavor it adopted a constitution and drew up laws, and furthermore time and again educated its party members to set an example in observing the constitution and the laws. In 1954 when the party guided our people in drawing up the first constitution of a socialist type Comrade Liu Shaoqi [0491'1421 1142], representing the CPC Central Committee, proclaimed at the First Session of the First National People's Congress: "Members of the CPC must play an exemplary role in observing the Constitution and all other laws." In 1956, at the Eighth National Party Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping [6772 1420 1627] in his "Report on the Amendment of the Party Constitution" also particularly pointed out: "The draft of the party constitution demands that every member of the party strictly observe the party constitution and the laws of the state as well as socialist morality. There must be no exception, regardless of a party member's merits or position." The new party constitution adopted by the 12th National Party Congress has even more concrete and stricter provisions in this respect. In its first chapter the new constitution prescribes that party members must "consciously observe party discipline and obey the laws of the state, rigorously guard party and state secrets, and staunchly defend the interests of the party and the state." Chapter 5 prescribes that the basic-level organizations of the party must "educate and supervise party-member cadres and all other working

personnel that they strictly observe the laws of the state and administrative discipline." Chapter 7 prescribes: "Party members who violate the laws of the state or administrative discipline shall be subject to administrative disciplinary action or legal action instituted by the administrative or judicial organs. Party members who have seriously violated criminal law shall be expelled from the party." These important directions and rules of the party have already yielded notable results, and will continue to do so in future, with respect to educating the vast number of party members to set an example in observing the constitution and the laws and in establishing an excellent party style of work and in establishing furthermore excellent customs and morals among the people and an excellent moral atmosphere throughout the country.

However, if we search the party constitutions adopted since our party came to power, none had such clear and definite provisions as laid down in the new constitution adopted by the 12th National Party Congress on the question of limiting the party's activities to the sphere allowed by the constitution and the laws. The clear and definite regulation of this question by the ruling party in its party constitution is really a pioneering act and constitutes a notable special feature of the new party constitution. This provision also accords with the spirit of the state constitution. The "Draft of a Revised Constitution of the PRC," published in April this year, stipulates the following: "The people of all nationalities throughout the country, all government organs and the people's armed forces, all political parties and social organizations, all enterprises and industrial units shall take the Constitution as basic guideline for all their activities and shall furthermore bear the responsibility of guarding the sanctity of the Constitution and ensure its implementation." "No organization or individual may have privileges beyond the Constitution and the laws." The terms "all political parties" and "organizations" of course also comprise the Chinese communist party and its organizations at all levels. The CPC is our country's ruling party, is the leading force of our state and our people, and it is the party that has drawn up the Constitution and the laws for the guidance of the people, but that does not mean at all that the party places itself high above the state and the people. The party also wants to guide the people in the observance of the constitution and the laws, and it follows that the party organizations at all levels must set an example in observing the constitution and the laws, and must limit their activities to what is permissible within the sphere of the constitution and the laws. This is so because the constitution and the laws formulated by the party to guide the people embody the will of the people and the interests of the people, and also embody the political line, principles and policies of the party. Observing the constitution and the laws actually amounts to upholding the political line, principles and policies of the party, and once enacted by the state's organs of authority, the whole party must take the lead in observing them and in doing so bring the guiding role of the party more effectively into full play. If it were allowed to exceed the sphere of the constitution and the laws, if each would go his own way and do his own thing, if the party organization were placed above the constitution and the laws, it would jeopardize implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and the party's leadership role. The history of the international communist movement provides profound lessons in this respect.

After the victory in the October Revolution, the Soviet Union became the first proletarian dictatorship in the world. Under the leadership of the central committee of the Union of Soviets (Bolshevik), headed by Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet Union also enacted a constitution and various laws, but after Lenin's death, the constitution and the laws were never strictly observed. One of the main mistakes of Stalin was that he violated to a certain degree the principle of democratic centralism in the life of the party and in the state institutions. He destroyed part of the socialist legal system and caused an undue expansion of the movement for the elimination of counterrevolutionaries (Cf. "Again On the Historical Experiences of the Proletarian Dictatorship"). Our country too has had some serious lessons in this respect. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" also pointed out that for various historical reasons "we failed to institutionalize and legalize innerparty democracy and democracy in the political and social life of the country or we drew up the relevant laws, but they lacked due authority." As a result, there was an undue expansion of the class struggle. This again led up to the 10 years of turmoil and brought on a serious calamity for the party, the state and the people of all nationalities. These errors committed in the history of the international communist movement and in the area of the socialist legal system show that after the ruling party guided the people in formulating a constitution and other laws, the demand on all party members to strictly observe the constitution and the laws is extremely necessary, yet also not all that is required, because such errors as the undue expansion of class struggle and such violations of the socialist legal system cannot, in the final analysis, be blamed on one man or one group of men, but are the phenomenon that arose automatically from the fact that the activities of the party organization exceeded the sphere of the constitution and the laws. It is also the natural result of disregarding the building of a socialist democratic system. In his report to the 12th National Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang [5170 5069 6721] pointed out that the building of socialist democracy must be closely integrated with the building of a socialist legal system in order to institutionalize and legalize democracy. He specially pointed out: "The provision in the new party constitution that 'the party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the constitution and the laws of the state' is a most important principle. The activities of all party organizations, from the Central Committee down to basic level, and the activities of all party members must not conflict with the state constitution and the laws of the state." Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and the relevant provision in the new party constitution are of the most far-reaching significance in that they represent a profound summing up of relevant historical experiences of our party since its coming to power, as well as a profound summing up of relevant historical experiences of proletarian dictatorship.

After the victory in the October Revolution, Lenin attached major importance to the building of a socialist legal system. In July 1918, not quite 1 year after the victory in the October Revolution, Lenin was personally instrumental in drawing up the first constitution of the Soviet state and a series of laws and decrees, and set an example in their observance. He said: "The Soviet laws are very good, because these laws enable every single person to fight the dilatory style of work of the bureaucracy, a possibility that does not

exist for workers and peasants in the capitalist countries." Today, if the provision in the new party constitution that "the party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the constitution and the laws of the state" is to be really observed, we must first of all clarify in the area of theoretical conception, and under the condition of the people's democratic dictatorship, the relationship between the ruling party and the laws which had been formulated under the guidance of that very same party. This is an important link.

The stipulation that the party organizations at all levels, from the Central Committee down to basic level, must keep their activities within the sphere of the constitution and the laws of the state, is indeed a new question.

Since the establishment of our government, our party organizations at all levels have, generally speaking, acted within the sphere of the constitution and the laws. If this would not have been the case, we could not have attained such tremendous achievements in our socialist construction. However, there have also been quite a number of incidents when activities exceeded the sphere of the constitution and the laws, and the losses caused by such actions have been quite substantial. Prior to the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, conditions of the latterkind could frequently be witnessed. Even during a certain period of time after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, was it not that in certain districts certain "land policies" were practiced that conflicted with the policies of the Central Committee and the laws of the state, because these areas had not yet completed the task of creating order out of chaos? Even now, these "land policies" have not completely been stamped out. After the promulgation of the new party constitution, no party organization of whatever level must determine "land policies" that conflict with the state constitution and the laws of the state. Special attention must be paid to this point.

"Would this not place fetters on the initiation of the new phase?" The fact is that the sphere delineated by the constitution and the laws for activities is extremely wide. It is our intention to usher in an all-round new phase of the socialist modernization drive. This new phase conforms with the four fundamental principles determined in the draft of the revised state constitution (the revised constitution, as drafted, came into force after having been adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress). Words and deeds that deviate from the four fundamental principles, from the constitution or from the laws of the state are of course tied by fetters hand and foot, while all creative actions that stay within the sphere of the four fundamental principles are not only not fettered hand and foot, but can even enjoy the protection of the constitution and the laws.

"Is there still any flexibility to allow suitable measures in line with local conditions?" It is always necessary to preserve flexibility and to suit measures to local conditions. Under no circumstances must party organizations at whatever level be relegated to the position of offices for incoming and outgoing mail or transfer stations that merely copy and forward documents, but no matter what measures are taken to suit local conditions and regardless to what extent flexibility is practiced, the state constitution and the laws

of the state must never be violated. This must also be clear and definite. The state's constitution and laws embody in concentrated form the will and interests of the party and the people, and no particular or special conditions must be taken as pretext to violate this will and these interests. Of course in line with newly developing circumstances it may occur that certain legal provisions become unsuitable for the new circumstances, or that certain laws appear incomplete and faulty. In such cases the party can proceed according to the provisions of the constitution and suggest or guide the authorized organs of the state to effect amendments or enact new regulations, but before such amendments or new regulations are enacted, it is still not permissible to commit violations. This kind of centralized unity is extremely important. Especially in a large country and large party as ours are, if activities were permitted to deviate from the constitution and the laws, it would cause "great disorder in all the lands under heaven." Was the "cultural revolution" not already a profound lesson? Under no circumstances will we again commit this kind of a mistake.

To usher in on a comprehensive scale a new phase in the socialist modernization drive, "we must have the invincible army of the proletariat marching in step." Our resolute implementation of the provision in our new party constitution, that "the party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the constitution and the laws of the state," is the guarantee for the initiation of a new phase and for our great army of the four modernizations marching on in step.

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CSO: 4005/241

PARTY AND STATE

NEI MONGGOL CONFERENCE ON ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM

SK190357 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] On 18 January, the regional people's government held a conference of party members and cadres at and above the section level of its subordinate organs. Bu He, acting chairman of the regional people's government, delivered a speech on organizational reform and on giving rein to the role of intellectuals.

Comrade Bu He said: Carrying out organizational reform and economic structural reform and making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professionally competent is a task of prime importance this year. Organizational reform is the first step for all other reforms. We must resolutely carry out this reform step by step in line with the measures defined by the CPC Central Committee. The key to making organizational reform successful lies in the role played by veteran comrades. They must serve as promoters in the reform. At present, we must make good preparations for these two reforms.

In reference to giving full rein to the role of intellectuals, Comrade Bu He said: It will be impossible to carry out the socialist modernization, enliven the economy, build the two civilizations and achieve the grand objective by the end of this century without the participation of intellectuals. The four modernizations drive should not be separated from intellectuals. Straightening out the people's understanding of intellectuals is the ideological foundation for doing a good job in intellectual work and for implementing the party's policy on intellectuals well, and giving full rein to the role of intellectuals in the four modernizations is our starting point and ultimate aim of implementing the policy on intellectuals. To score achievements in the intellectual work, first of all, we must achieve remarkable success in organizational reform. To select outstanding middle-aged and young cadres to the leading bodies at all levels, actually, means to select and promote intellectuals, especially middle-aged intellectuals, who have both ability and political integrity and are in the prime of life. Our Nei Monggol region has talented persons and many intellectuals. Leaders at all levels must include intellectual work on their agenda and grasp it with earnest efforts. We must strive to create conditions for improving intellectuals' work and living circumstances within the limits of our ability.

Bu He stressed: So long as leaders at all levels conscientiously implement the policy on intellectuals, realistically strengthen intellectual work and give full rein to the role of intellectuals, a new and vigorous situation will surely emerge in our region's economic construction work.

Comrades Bu He and Hao Xiushan also relayed relevant important documents of the central authorities and Nei Monggol region at the conference.

CSO: 4005/368

PARTY AND STATE

JIANGXI CPPCC BEGINS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

OW222227 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Fourth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee began its 24th meeting at the Jiangxi guesthouse this morning. Fang Zhichun, chairman of the Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee, presided and made a speech.

Present were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee Li Shizhang, Hu Delan, Zhong Ping, He Shikun, Shen Hanqing, Zhu Kaiquan, Li Huafeng, Ni Nanshan and Liu Jianhua; vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee and concurrently Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC committee Ye Changgeng and Xie Xianghuang; and provincial people's government advisor and concurrently Standing Committee member of the provincial CPPCC committee (Xu Zhaolin).

The main tasks of the meeting are:

--to study and implement the guidelines of the Fifth NPC's fifth session, the Fifth CPPCC National Committee's fifth session and the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee's work conference;

--to hear and examine the provincial CPPCC committee's report on work for the fourth quarter of 1982;

--to discuss and adopt the provincial CPPCC committee's work plan for the first quarter of 1983;

--to discuss and adopt a resolution of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC committee on studying, propagating and implementing the documents of the Fifth NPC's fifth session and the Fifth CPPCC National Committee's fifth session;

--to adopt a decision on holding the first meeting of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee; and

--to hear a report from the provincial CPPCC committee's study group on its tour of Hubei Province.

Shen Hanqing, member of the CPPCC national committee and vice chairman of the Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee, conveyed to the meeting the guidelines of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee's fifth session.

(Wu Chengsheng), member of the CPPCC national committee and associate professor of the Manchang Aeronautical Industry Institute, was invited to the meeting to speak on his experience in attending the Fifth CPPCC national committee's fifth session.

CSO: 4005/368

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

SK260228 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] After successfully accomplishing the agenda, the Fifth Session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded today at the theater of the provincial exhibition hall following a meeting of 11 days. The meeting called on the people of various nationalities from all circles throughout the province to make concerted efforts to create new situations in the province's socialist modernizations, in the patriotic united front and in the work of the CPPCC committees. Sitting in the rostrum were the chairman, vice chairmen and standing committee members of the provincial CPPCC committee, including Wang Yilun, Zhang Ruilin, (Gao Heng), Wang Jinling, Wang Weizhi, Tang Liandi, Sun Xiqi, Wang Zhaozhi, Guo Shouchang and Jin Langbai. Li Lian, second secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended the closing ceremony. Wang Yilun, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the closing ceremony.

The meeting discussed and approved a political resolution of the Fifth Session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee, the work report of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee, and a report and resolution on the examination of motions of the Fifth Session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Wang Yilun, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered a speech at the closing ceremony. He said: The tasks confronting us in 1983 are glorious but arduous. The people of various nationalities, all democratic parties, all mass organizations and all patriotic personages from all walks of life must rally more closely, enhance their spirit, unite as one, work in unison and actively participate in the organizational reform and all other reforms under the guidance of the line of the 12th National Party Congress and the leadership of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee. They must take part in the reform with the greatest political zeal and an unprecedented creative spirit, be vanguards in the reform, contribute their intelligence and wisdom to formulating various specific reformation plans and putting into practice various reformation measures and must implement the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee, the political resolution of this meeting and all tasks defined at the meeting for our work in all fields.

Wang Yilun said in conclusion: Let us contribute to the organizational reform and all other structural reforms, and strive to implement the new constitution, to achieve the Sixth 5-Year Plan, to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and to fulfill our province's national economic plan and all tasks.

The closing ceremony came to an end amidst the playing of the national anthem.

CSO: 4005/366

PARTY AND STATE

JILIN CONGRESS ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON DEPUTY NUMBER

SK201336 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] On the morning of 17 January, the 15th meeting of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee unanimously adopted the resolution on the number of deputies to be elected to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and on some electoral affairs. The resolution stipulates:

1. In various municipalities, autonomous prefectures, counties and cities, one deputy should be elected among each 100,000 rural population and one deputy among each 20,000 urban population.
2. Fifty-five deputies should be elected in the PLA units stationed in Jilin Province.
3. The number of deputies of minority nationalities across the province should account for about 14 percent of the province's total.
4. Six deputies should be elected among overseas Chinese by relevant municipalities, autonomous prefectures, counties and cities.
5. To ensure a proper number of deputies for the areas which contain concentrations of representative personages of various fields or minority nationalities, the provincial people's congress standing committee should, in line with conditions, allot a specific quota of people's deputies to relevant municipalities, autonomous prefectures, counties and cities.
6. The convocation of the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress is projected at April 1983. The term of office for the Fifth Provincial People's Congress will be ended when the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress is convened. The election of deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress should be completed before the end of February 1983.

CSO: 4005/366

PARTY AND STATE

LIAONING'S GUO FENG ADDRESSES DOUBLE-SUPPORT MEETING

SK161057 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 82 [no page given]

["Excerpts" of speech by Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, at the report meeting of the Shenyang PLA units on the "double-support campaign" entitled: "Strive To Create a New Situation in the Work of Supporting the Government and Cherishing the People and of Supporting the Army and Giving Preferential Treatment to Families of Revolutionary Armymen and Martyrs"]

[Text] Comrades, the report meeting of the Shenyang PLA units on supporting the government and cherishing the people and on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs is being held at an important moment when the soldiers and civilians throughout the country are deeply studying and conscientiously implementing the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress and of the fifth session of the Fifth NPC and are striving to create a new situation in socialist modernization, and when the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee have just issued the circular on marking the 40th anniversary of the "double-support campaign." Therefore, this meeting has very important significance. During the session, leading comrades of the army and government of the three provinces in the northeast and of the four leagues in the east part of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region have gathered under the same roof to jointly sum up and exchange their advanced experiences on the "double-support" work. In particular, the advanced experiences and moving deeds introduced by representatives of the Shenyang PLA units, by comrades of Heilongjiang and Jilin Provinces and by comrades of the four leagues in the east part of Nei Monggol region have greatly educated and inspired the representatives of Liaoning Province. We representatives of Liaoning must conscientiously learn from the good thinking, workstyle and experiences of the Shenyang PLA units, Heilongjiang and Jilin Provinces and of the four leagues in the east part of Nei Monggol region, strive to build new relations, embodying socialist spiritual civilization, between the army and the government and between the army and the people, and make great efforts to create a new situation in the "double-support" work.

Over the past few years and, in particular, since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, leading organs of the Shenyang PLA units and large numbers of commanders and fighters of various PLA units stationed

in Liaoning have further carried forward the glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, have extensively and penetratingly launched the activities of supporting the government and cherishing the people and have greatly helped and supported us in developing our province's industrial and agricultural production, in rushing to deal with emergencies and to send relief to disaster areas, in planting trees, in conducting militia training, in safeguarding public security and maintaining social order, in running public welfare projects, in sending medicine and giving medical treatment to the masses and in building the socialist spiritual civilization. This has made us deeply understand the fact that the PLA is not only a great wall of steel guarding our country but also an indispensable strong pillar on which to build socialism and to create a new situation in all fields of socialist construction. I believe that under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and with the great support of the PLA, our province will certainly overcome all difficulties and win victories in the socialist modernization drive.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and after the party Central Committee issued the circular on "carrying forward the glorious tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs and of supporting the government and cherishing the people, and further strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people," the work of our localities on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs, and the work of the PLA units on supporting the government and cherishing the people have been greatly strengthened. Meanwhile, the relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people have been remarkably improved. However, we clearly understand that we still lag far behind as compared with the demands of the party Central Committee and of the military commission of the party Central Committee, compared with the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people done by the PLA units and compared with the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs done by Heilongjiang and Jilin Provinces and by the four leagues in the east part of Nei Monggol region. We pledge to resolutely implement the guidelines of the circular issued by the secretariat of the party Central Committee, the State Council and by the Military Commission of the party Central Committee on starting an upsurge of the "double-support campaign" around the Spring Festival and to achieve success in the following tasks in line with the practical situation of our province so as to create a new situation in the "double-support" work.

1. Conduct education among the masses on "being vigilant in peace time" and on the important significance of strengthening the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, in line with the propaganda and education on the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress. We should make the large numbers of the masses understand that our country's socialist modernization is being conducted at a time when the world is not tranquil and the security of our country is seriously threatened. The large numbers of cadres and the masses should be educated to be prepared for danger in time of peace, to be prepared against war and to enhance their understanding of the importance of modernizing

our national defense in peace time. Leading party groups, people's governments and people's organizations at all levels should constantly conduct education among the people on warmly loving the party, the socialist motherland and the PLA; education on policies and discipline; and education on the important significance of launching in depth the "double-support campaign," of building close relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people and of strengthening the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. Through this education, the large number of the masses will deeply understand that without the defense and support of a strong PLA, the four modernizations cannot be completed smoothly. Thus, the people will be aroused to conscientiously show concern over and love the PLA, to vigorously support the PLA's revolutionization, modernization and regularization and to make new contributions to the modernization of our country's national defense.

2. Learn from the "two provinces" and the "four leagues" so as to push to a new stage the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs. It will soon be the 1983 Spring Festival. We should set off an upsurge among the masses on the campaign of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs, through marking the 40th anniversary of the "double-support campaign." Various localities, departments and units throughout the province should learn from the advanced experiences of the "two provinces" and the "four leagues" and, in line with the reality of our province, regularly sum up and inspect the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs so as to really implement the pledge of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs. It is necessary to extensively and penetratingly launch the activity of learning from Zhao Chenni, a model of loving our country and supporting the army. Large numbers of the people should be educated to warmly love the country, the PLA and the army made up of the sons of the people and to vie with one another in being models of loving the country and supporting the army. It is necessary to conscientiously implement the policy of giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen and the policy of making arrangements for demobilized and retired soldiers and to arrange proper jobs for gloriously demobilized and retired soldiers. In the coming winter-spring period, all localities should implement the 1983 measures on giving favored treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs in line with the stipulations of the provincial people's government so as to steadily improve the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs. It is also necessary to strengthen education in ideology among the gloriously demobilized and retired soldiers and to give full play to their role in building the four modernizations.

3. Learn from the PLA; soldiers and civilians should make concerned efforts to build the spiritual civilization. We should educate the large number of cadres and the masses to conscientiously learn from the PLA's noble character of concern for the people, loving and protecting them and wholeheartedly serving them;

to learn from the PLA's fine traditions of closely following the strategic plan of the central authorities and steadily strengthening ideological and political work; to learn from the PLA's strict organizational nature and strict sense of discipline; to learn from, in particular, the PLA's fine work style of actively responding to the call of the party Central Committee and making prompt, great and concerted efforts with the party and government comrades of various localities to build the spiritual civilization; and learn from the PLA's fine work style in listing the building of spiritual civilization as an item on its agenda. We should cooperate with the PLA in building villages, neighborhoods, plants, stores and schools where civility reigns, further conduct the "five-stress and four-beauty activity" and further strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

4. Build closer relations between the party and government organizations and the army and discuss and solve in a timely manner new problems cropping up between the army and the government and between the army and the people at the new historical stage. We should learn from the leading comrades of Jiamusi City who think of wartime in peacetime and love, protect and show concern for the building of army just like the apple of their eye. Leading comrades of the party and government organizations at all levels should take the lead in going deep to the troops to learn about their situation and listen to their criticisms with an open mind. As for problems which have resulted from the implementation of the agricultural responsibility system, the problems of localities where troops conduct military training and develop agricultural and sideline production, the problems of arranging jobs for family members accompanying armymen, and the problems of building housing for retired army cadres, leading comrades of the party and government organizations in various localities should strengthen ideological education among the masses from the standpoint of accelerating the construction of the four modernizations. Meanwhile, leading comrades should personally and voluntarily consult with the troops, enact proper countermeasures and organize the departments concerned to solve these problems one after another, in line with the principle of giving consideration to both the army and the people and mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. To this end, it is necessary to further establish and perfect the system of leading comrades of the army and government going to visit each other and the system of holding regular meetings to link local government offices and civil administration with the PLA's political organs so as to raise work efficiency and solve problems in a timely manner.

CSO: 4005/366

PARTY AND STATE

SHENYANG MEETING STUDIES CITY JURISDICTION OVER COUNTIES

OW231936 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0732 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Shenyang, 20 Jan (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Labor and Personnel recently sponsored a meeting in Shenyang to exchange experiences in reforming prefectural and city administrations in some provinces and autonomous regions. It was pointed out at the meeting that the emulation of Liaoning's experience of putting counties under the jurisdiction of cities must be positive and steady, but that the local situations must also be heeded so that there will not be any arbitrary uniformity.

Delegates from various parts of the country unanimously maintained that putting counties under the jurisdiction of cities is a major breakthrough in Liaoning's administrative reform, which is needed to attain modernization. They added that the emulation must proceed in a practical manner, experiments must first of all be conducted at certain selected units, and then the emulation can proceed in an organized and orderly manner.

Liaoning began to merge prefectures and cities and put counties under the jurisdiction of cities in 1958. After repeated changes, such system of integration has been adopted by 10 prefectures, and 33 of the province's 48 counties have been put under the jurisdiction of 10 cities. Since these cities control industry and agriculture and also exercise leadership over the urban and rural areas, various types of economic systems that reflect the combination of urban and rural areas with the cities as the mainstays gradually took shape, and development of the urban and rural economy has been accelerated. This experience of Liaoning, once spread, has attracted great attention by the central authorities and all provinces and autonomous regions. The leading comrades of the Jiangsu and Shanxi provincial party committees even paid a personal visit to Liaoning to study its experience. Later, comrades of Guangdong, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Anhui, Shanxi, Hebei, Yunnan, Shaanxi and nine other provinces and autonomous regions assembled in Shenyang to study Liaoning's experience. From what Liaoning has done, everybody has come to realize that, while striving for modernization, the economic ties between cities and rural areas will inevitably become closer and closer, and that cities' leadership of the rural areas will become an inevitable trend and an objective law independent of man's will.

The delegates at the meeting pointed out, however, that attention must be given to the following three points:

1. Experiments must first of all be carried out at selected units. Experiences should be accumulated and disseminated step by step, so that the phenomenon of rushing headlong into mass action can be avoided.
2. Since the economic development and economic strength of various parts of the country is uneven, the actual situation of various localities must be heeded while emulating Liaoning's experience, and arbitrary uniformity must be guarded against.
3. Since the situation in one area differs from that in another, arbitrary uniformity should also be avoided on such issues as the establishment of organizations and the size of the personnel system.

CSO: 4005/366

PARTY AND STATE

ZHEJIANG'S WANG EXPLAINS ELECTION OF DEPUTIES

OW012038 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The 18th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress was held in Hangzhou on 29-30 December. The meeting heard explanations by Wang Yaoting, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, on the number and election of deputies to the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress.

The Standing Committee members present held serious discussions and unanimously adopted a resolution on the number and election of deputies to the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress.

The meeting also heard explanations by Li Chaolong, director of the provincial public security department, on regulations governing the system of security responsibility for government offices, people's organizations, enterprises and institutions.

After serious discussion, the meeting unanimously approved the regulations governing the system of security responsibility for government offices, people's organizations, enterprises and institutions in Zhejiang Province. The meeting also approved appointments and removals.

Wang Fang, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over the meeting. Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Xia Qi, Li Yuhua, Zhu Zuxiang, Yu Jiye and Xing Zitao, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, also attended the meeting.

Responsible comrades of the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, the provincial public security department, the provincial civil affairs department and other units attended the meeting as observers.

CSO: 4005/366

PARTY AND STATE

LIAONING CADRES URGED TO RESPECT MASSES' CREATIVITY

SK210133 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Short commentary: "Respect Masses' Creativity"]

[Excerpts] The vast number of cadres in rural areas of our province are enthusiastically supporting and helping commune members implement and improve the system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output and the double-contracting system. The situation is very good. However, we must note that there are a number of cadres who still have lingering doubts. This has affected the implementation of the double-contracting system. We must pay attention to this problem.

Why do these cadres fail to keep pace with the masses? It is mainly because they are trammled by the usual past practice and the influence of leftist ideology has yet to be completely eliminated. The outdated convention of centralized management, labor and distribution over the years has been deeply ingrained in the ideology of a number of cadres. Any slight deviation from this convention is regarded by them as a departure from the socialist road and the socialist orientation. This state of affairs shows that despite the fact that we have practiced socialism for over 30 years, many comrades still do not understand what, after all, is genuine socialism and, particularly, socialism with specifically Chinese characteristics. Therefore, it is quite necessary to enhance our understanding of the socialist nature of the system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output and especially the system of fixing output quotas for households by way of carrying out ideological education so as to keep up with the times ideologically.

Still other cadres judge the new peasants of today by old standards. They have no confidence in the peasants' creativity. This is also an important factor affecting the implementation of the double-contracting system. They regard the peasants as merely small producers who will lapse onto the capitalist road if they are allowed to engage in independent operation. Such an understanding is obviously wrong. Practice has shown that under the education of the party, the peasants' ideology has undergone profound changes over the years. They have broken through the limiting bonds of small producers and broadened their horizons. Particularly since the third plenary session of the party, the initiative and creativity of the peasants have been brought into the fullest

play and they have made new contributions. The responsibility system in agricultural production, the double-contracting responsibility system in particular, that has emerged in the countryside in recent years, is the fruition of the peasants' creativity. Through repeated comparison and selections, they have constantly improved the responsibility system to make it suitable to the level of the development of productive forces. The peasants, who live on the forefront of production, are best qualified to speak on which forms of the responsibility system are best. For this reason, our cadres should respect the peasants' creativity, persist in acquiring a better understanding of objective reality and conducting investigations and research while organizing and guiding agricultural production and should draw lessons from the masses' practice of production. Only by so doing can they gain initiative in their leadership work.

CSO: 4005/366

PARTY AND STATE

SHANXI NOTICE ON RESTRUCTURING ANOMALIES

HK200524 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The discipline inspection committee of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular on 12 January strictly forbidding private distribution or seizure of state property and assets while the administrative restructuring is being carried out. The circular pointed out: At present certain units in the province have seized the chance of the abolition or amalgamation of organs to devise various pretexts to pay out a lot of money all at once and privately distribute, seize and waste state property and assets, causing unnecessary losses to state property. Certain units, under the pretext of caring for the welfare of staff and workers, make and distribute large quantities of desks, bookcases, double beds and so on. Some, under the pretext of holding meetings, adopt the method of having a number of different individuals submit expense accounts in indulging in lavish eating and drinking and handing out so-called souvenirs, thus privately distributing state property and assets in disguised ways. These violations of law and discipline have a very bad effect on administrative restructuring work and must be resolutely curbed and strictly investigated and handled.

The circular said: In order to put a stop to continued occurrence of such things, we issue the following regulations:

1. All units being abolished or amalgamated must seriously take stock of all their public property, stores, and economic accounts. Nobody is allowed to transfer, privately distribute, seize or embezzle these things.
2. It is strictly forbidden to seize the chance of the abolition or amalgamation of units to pay out large sums of money all at once or, under the pretext of caring for the welfare of staff and workers, indiscriminately pay out bonuses and subsidies and privately distribute property, or to use public funds for lavish eating and drinking.
3. Units that are abolished or amalgamated must repay within a set period materials or money they have privately borrowed. If they are really unable to do so, they must go through the proper extension procedures in their new units.

4. The party's discipline inspection departments at all levels must observe discipline in a model way. They must promptly report to the party committees and upper-level discipline inspection committees on violations of law and discipline that occur during the administrative restructuring, and work with the departments concerned to seriously investigate and handle the cases.

5. Party organizations must step up ideological and political work for units designated to be abolished or amalgamated, and teach the whole body of work personnel there to strictly observe discipline.

CSO: 4005/368

PARTY AND STATE

PROCURATOR PRESENTS RESULTS, PLANS AT CONGRESS

SK210222 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] In his work report delivered at the fifth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, Li Xizeng, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorial office, stated: Over the past year, in concentrating on dealing blows to serious economic crimes and consolidating the public security of rural and urban areas across the province, the procuratorial organs at all levels have actively developed various procuratorial work.

Li Xizeng pointed out: Since the beginning of 1982, the procuratorial organs at all levels across the province, under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee, have resolutely implemented the decision of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the NPC in regard to dealing blows to serious economic crimes and have vigorously investigated or dealt with major, serious cases. In the January-November period of 1982, the procuratorial organs throughout the province accepted and heard 1,476 economic cases and 812 economic crimes, including embezzlement and graft, committed by the personnel of the state organs, enterprises and establishments and have placed their cases on file for investigation. They concluded 604 cases, accounting for 74.4 percent of the total that had been placed on file for investigation. The procuratorial organs at all levels recovered illicit money and goods worth over 2.5 million yuan. Meanwhile, the people's procuratorates at all levels resolutely handled their work in line with the law, and transferred 343 economic cases in a timely manner to the party's discipline inspection department and the government's departments concerned for disposal, which accepted and investigated them. These cases were then found to run counter only to the party and government disciplines and not violate the criminal laws.

Li Xizeng pointed out: In currently dealing blows to economic crimes, some procuratorial cadres have a slack attitude and fear difficulties and war weariness. We must make further efforts to understand the protracted and arduous nature of our struggle in this regard and to overcome our slackness and fear of difficulties so as to carry forward the struggle through to the end. Efforts should be made to handle all cases that have already been accepted by the deadline of June 1983. As to the crime of illegally felling trees and looting the state and collective property, we should resolutely deal strict blows to it. Since the beginning of 1982, the procuratorial organs at all

levels across the province have actively participated in consolidating public security and have made continuous efforts to vigorously expose crimes in a timely manner and to deal strict blows to serious criminal elements. In examining cases for arrest and indictment, they have made up for cases that were erroneously disposed. As of the end of November, they had returned 130 criminals into custody and had indicted 36 criminals, bringing into full play the function of procuratorial organs. Meanwhile, these procuratorial organs have upheld the principle of integrating punishment with education and have enhanced the inspection of reformatories and jails.

Li Xizeng pointed out: Efforts should be made to do a good job in grasping the following three tasks in the winter-spring period: 1) a good job should be done in concentrating on dealing blows to criminals by closely coordinating with public security departments and the people's courts. As to criminals who seriously damage public security, continuous efforts should be made to strictly punish them according to the law; 2) continuous efforts should be made to participate in consolidating public security in "a comprehensive way." By coordinating with the departments concerned, strenuous efforts should be made to conduct guidance and education among misled youths and do a good job in helping and redeeming them by education; 3) around new year's day and the spring festival, the procuratorial organs at all levels should actively cooperate with the public security departments to go deep into reformatories to conduct education and impose labor service on inmates to carry out investigations and studies and to help the jails and these reformatories improve their work.

In conclusion, Li Xizeng stressed that efforts should be made to strengthen the buildup of the procuratorial personnel's contingent. In the winter-spring period, it is necessary to first complete the work to consolidate the leading body of procuratorial offices at provincial, prefectural and city levels in an effort to achieve cooperation between new cadres and old ones and to replace the old with the new in order to further improve workstyle, to combat bureaucracy and to upgrade work efficiency.

CSO: 4005/368

PARTY AND STATE

SHOUDU CPC OFFICIAL ON IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

HK210819 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 83 p 2

[Speech "(Excerpts)" by Feng Jian [7458 1017], deputy secretary of Shoudu Iron and Steel Company party committee at the national conference on workers' ideological work: "Pave the Way for Reform by Relying on Ideological Education"]

[Text] Editor's note: On the afternoon of 13 January, the national conference on workers' ideological and political work began experience exchange. Comrade Feng Jian, deputy secretary of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, delivered a speech entitled "Strengthen Ideological and Political Work, Ensure That Reforms Are Smoothly Carried Out" on behalf of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company party committee. His speech can be divided into three parts: 1) pave the way for reform by relying on ideological education; 2) guarantee the implementation of reform by relying on the party's organizations; 3) in reforming, bring about political and economic unity and persist in letting political work go to the forefront. We publish excerpts from the first part of his speech. [end editor's note]

The implementation of the line, principles and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is a process which is full of contradictions and struggles and in which all kinds of erroneous tendencies, in particular the pernicious "leftist" influences, are overcome. In recent years, we persisted in closely combining the inculcation of the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism with the implementation of the party's line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the liquidation of the pernicious "leftist" influences and the practice of reform. In this way, we have ensured that the revolution is smoothly carried out, promoted the political consciousness of the masses and pushed forward construction of socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core. Ideological education principally centres on the following aspects in its development:

1. Carry Out an Education on the Party's Line and Continue To Emancipate Thinking

In the period since the smashing of the "gang of four," people were still being shackled with "the two whatevers." In March 1977, Comrade Deng Xiaoping advanced discussions concerning the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought. Later,

discussions concerning the criteria of truth were developed and we were suddenly enlightened. In September and October 1978, the study of the Marxist theory of knowledge and discussions on the criteria of truth were first developed among the cadres. In 1979, these discussions were popularized among the masses and they were publicized and explained to 67,654 workers. In our implementation of the policies of the Central Committee, such as the policy toward cadres, policy toward intellectuals and various economic policies, we always combine the ideological reality of the workers and liquidate the "leftist" influences first. In the past, there were workers who held that the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was "to the right" and that the development of the discussions on the criteria of truth was nothing other than "chopping off the flags." After they were educated, they understood that it is not the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee which is "to the right," but the guiding ideology in the past which was "to the left." The key to Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's ability to make progress every year in its implementation of the economic responsibility systems is that it adheres to the party's line of emancipating thinking and seeking truth from facts.

People's ability to understand and transform the objective world can be enhanced only when thinking is emancipated. Emancipation of thinking has no limits. In order to liquidate "leftist" influences, it is necessary to emancipate thinking; in order to create new situations, it is all the more necessary to emancipate thinking. In reforming the management system, improving business management, making scientific and technological progress and in other aspects, contradictions between innovation and adherence to old practices and between advancement and backwardness exist. Without the emancipation of thinking, it is impossible to take reforming steps. Reform runs through the entire process of the four modernizations and adherence to the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge and the emancipation of thinking must also run through it.

2. Carry Out an Education on the Four Basic Principles, Adhere to the Correct Direction of Socialism

The protracted "leftist" mistakes, in particular the disastrous effects produced by the 10 years of internal disorder, have seriously affected the reputation of the party and socialism and caused ideological confusion among the masses. Some people say that this is a "crisis" in conviction and confidence. In 1980, we used Comrade Deng Xiaoping's "The Present Situation and Tasks" as the principal teaching material and a whole year's time to carry out among the workers education on cherishing the party, the superiority of the socialist systems and the political line of the four modernizations. In educating them, we principally guided the workers to use their personal experience in recollecting and contrasting the tremendous changes in the situation before and after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, to discern from the present excellent situation the correctness and power of the line, principles and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and to distinguish the disastrous effects of the old system and of the "leftist" guiding ideology in the socialist construction in the past from the socialist system. In this way, they understood that: the fact that our party has the courage to earnestly and responsibility correct its own mistakes, including the mistakes made by

Comrade Mao Zedong, precisely tells us that the party is great, glorious and correct. Now, the party shifts its focus of work to the four modernizations and carries out economic, political and other reforms so surely it can lead us to promote the superiority of the socialist system. Under the party's leadership, the new situation of working with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations has emerged in the company, and an upsurge of scaling new heights, breaking records and contending for success has been set off. In addition, have begun to understand that in order to fully promote the superiority of the socialist system, it is necessary to carry out reforms and find a way to build socialism with distinctive Chinese features.

3. Carry Out Education on Discipline and Distribution According to Work, Eliminate Egalitarianism With 'Everybody Sharing Food From the Same Big Pot'

In the past, in distribution, the "leftist" mistakes were especially serious. Egalitarianism with "everybody sharing food from the same big pot" and not having the courage to carry out strict assessment, to enforce discipline and to be strict and impartial in meting out rewards and punishments had become a stubborn force of habit. Since we resumed the premium system at the end of 1978, we have concentrated on the key issues which exist in all periods, such as: Is it revisionist to use premium as a means of encouragement? Should encouragement be linked with individual quotas or with the integrated economic results? Is it better to have a higher standard in assessing encouragement or is it better to have a lower standard? Is it necessary to make strict assessment in premium distribution and make differences according to contribution? Must the encouragement standard for cadres be lower than for workers? And so on. We have educated the masses on many occasions on discipline and the principle of distribution according to work and continuously opposed egalitarianism and "seeking good relations with all and sundry at the expense of principle." In 1980, we carried out three considerable improvements in our encouragement system and educated the masses on three occasions. The first time was when we assessed the system of personal responsibility and when we linked it up with encouragement, the second occasion was when we practiced the system of cadre post rewards and the third was the time when we assessed the encouragement standards and stressed the "three 100-percents." (That means carrying out the rules and regulations 100 percent, registering the violation of rules and regulations 100 percent and deducting by 100 percent the monthly bonus of those who violated rules and regulations.) The education on all these three occasions persisted in using Marxist-Leninist theory and viewpoints to solve the masses' problem of ideological understanding. Practically in each year since 1980, we have combined the encouragement system with improvements in the method of assessment and mobilized the masses to discuss and set forth the behavior and harmfulness of egalitarianism and of "seeking good relations with all and sundry at the expense of principle." Everybody says that: egalitarianism produces lazy people and the principle of "seeking good relations with all and sundry at the expense of principle" does people great harm. Both the country and the people are impoverished by "everybody sharing food from the same big pot." Nobody but ourselves suffers. In addition, there is not much hope for socialism. With the continual shrinking of the market for egalitarianism and the principle of "seeking good relations with all and sundry at the expense of principle," reforms in the assessment and distribution systems gradually deepen.

The principle of distribution according to work and communism complement each other. The implementation of the principle of distribution according to work on the basis of strict assessment contributes to fostering the workers' collectivist thinking and to strengthening the sense of responsibility for being the master of one's own affairs. This will not cause the practice of "putting money first in everything." However, communist ideological education cannot be replaced by the principle of distribution according to work. On the contrary, we must promote the communist attitude toward labor, educate the workers to "concentrate efforts on making more contributions but not to waste too much time and energy on pondering over the question of how much is the premium" and make the masses of workers understand that distribution according to work is not the loftiest ideal of the working class. We must continue to strive for the realization of communism.

4. Continue to Deepen the Understanding of the Important Significance of the Economic Responsibility Systems, Guide the Masses of Workers To Act as the Promoters of Progress

Since we practiced the economic responsibility systems in the enterprises, the majority of workers have supported them. However, a few lazy people, people who stick to old ways and people who are seriously affected by the "leftist" pernicious influence harbor thoughts of resentment. In the light of these thoughts, we have on many occasions carried in-depth education on the understanding of the economic responsibility systems. In the process of practicing the economic responsibility systems, we have made use of the spirit of the "resolutions" of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to mobilize everybody to earnestly summarize the positive and negative experiences and lessons in the 32 years since the founding of the PRC, to liquidate the "leftist" guiding ideology, to analyze the drawbacks of the old economic system, to contrast the results achieved by the implementation of the economic responsibility systems, strengthen their resolve to take the new road and to strive to be the party's promoters of progress. Since the 12th CPC National Congress, we have guided the workers' understanding of the economic responsibility systems to reach the level of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and made everybody understand that the implementation of the economic responsibility systems is the exploration of the socialist road with distinctive Chinese features.

5. Carry Out Education on the Fine Tradition and Work Style of the Working Class, Build Socialist Spiritual Civilization Amid Reforms

Since the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company practiced the economic responsibility systems, the masses of workers' initiative for being the masters of their own affairs has been fully promoted. They are concerned with the state and the collective. The advanced deeds which shine with the brilliance of communist ideology such as people's cooperation with others on their own initiative and the strict observance of discipline, emerge in large numbers. In 1982, we proceeded from the summarization of the spiritual results since the implementation of the economic responsibility systems to carry out education among the

workers on the fine tradition and work style of the working class, to study the Marxist discussions concerning the characteristics of the working class, to recall the working people's history of struggle and factory history, to lay bare the new people and new things which embody the tradition and work style of the working class since the implementation of the economic responsibility systems and to raise the masses' initiative for being the masters of their own affairs to the level of communist ideological consciousness. These were summarized as the "five kinds of spirit," which means that the contract and guarantee quotas stressed the necessity to be advanced and the new revolutionary spirit of scaling new heights and of constantly making innovations has been promoted. In handling the interests of the state, the collective and the individuals, the overall situation was stressed and the spirit of attaching primary importance to the state's interest and of making overall plans and taking all factors into consideration has been promoted. In observing the rules and regulations, strictness was stressed and the spirit of strictly observing discipline and of not being the least bit negligent has been promoted. In mutual coordination, style was stressed and the spirit of helping and making friends with each other and of unity and coordination has been promoted. Economic results were stressed in various jobs and the spirit of being the master in financial management and of building an enterprise through arduous efforts has been promoted. These five kinds of spirit are the concrete embodiment of the tradition of the working class in a new period and the result of the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. They are a spiritual force which is being transformed into a powerful material force.

The young workers were the focus of work in the education on the tradition of the working class. We adopted the method of assigning the old workers full responsibility for looking after the new workers in ideologically helping each other to strengthen the education for the less advanced young people. In addition, by setting examples, commending the advanced and relying on activities organized and launched by the CYL which suited the characteristics of the young people, such as the group for learning from Lei Feng and young workers' scientific and technological group and so on, we carried out education through activities to promote the young workers' communist consciousness. The quality of the young workers who entered the company in 1979 to replace the old workers was rather low. In 1982, we began to adopt the method of releasing the workers for a short period from their regular work to be trained in rotation. The training lasted 10 days in which they were given an education on the basic knowledge of the working class. The birth and development of the working class, the historic position of China's working class, the inherent qualities and fine tradition of the working class and the glorious historic mission and the present tasks of the working class were systematically explained to them. In addition, we carried out an education on the communist ideal and the observance of rules and regulations of the company. So far, more than 4,700 people have been trained in rotation and excellent results have been achieved. Most of the young people who participated in rotational training applied for CYL membership and there were more than 200 CYL members who applied for party membership. Many less advanced young people have changed.

Mass production was the material prerequisite for Marxism coming into being. In addition, it is the objective economic condition for fostering the advanced thinking of the working class. In an enterprise, it is necessary to systematically imbue the working class with the basic theory of Marxism and it is all the more necessary for the young workers to make up the missed lesson. In doing so, it is necessary to combine with reality, in particular the ideological reality in the process of production. If we unremittingly persevere in carrying out a bit of education every day, the accomplishment of the enterprise's tasks can be guaranteed. In addition, we can train people in practice and foster the workers' communist professional ethics.

In the past 4 years, the ideological education which we carried out around the implementation of the line, principles and policies guaranteed that the cadres and the masses maintained a political and ideological unity with the Central Committee. We have made several turns in our understanding. We have shifted from the "two whatevers" to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, from taking class struggle as the key link to taking economic construction as the central task, from the simple form of production which only pays attention to production quotas to the form of production with economic results as its centre, from taking steel as the key link and putting on an air of "marshal of steel" to serving agriculture and the light industry, from being accustomed to the old systems to taking the new road of economic responsibility systems and from giving priority to expanded reproduction by extension to giving priority to expanded reproduction by intension tapping potentialities and making improvements and reforms. Every time we turned a corner, we heightened our ideology and carried the reforms further. The masses of workers have found prospects, hopes and the incomparable superiority of the socialist system in the reforms and they are more confident than ever of realizing communism.

CSO: 4005/368

PARTY AND STATE

'XINHUA' REPORT ON REFORM, IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OW220900 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Report by XINHUA reporters Zhang Moyuan, Li Niangui and Zhu Youdi: "The Springtime for Ideological and Political Work Has Come--Sidelights on the National Conference on Ideological and Political Work Among Workers and Staff Members"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)--More than 3 months after the conclusion of the 12th party congress, the national conference on ideological and political work among workers and staff members opened in Beijing at the beginning of 1983. After preparations were made for it by seven central departments entrusted by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, the conference was convened to specially discuss how to strengthen and improve ideological and political work among workers and staff members. Delegates to the conference said: As a starting point for bringing about a new situation in ideological and political work among workers and staff members, this conference is bound to produce a great, far-reaching influence. It signifies that the springtime for ideological and political work among workers and staff members has come.

An Extremely Important and Pressing Task for the Whole Party

Wang Zaiyan, secretary of the party committee of the Chongqing Jiangling Machinery Plant and a veteran cadre doing political work for 32 years, was in Beijing attending the first national conference on ideological and political work among workers and staff members ever held since the founding of the People's Republic of China. He was fully aware of the heavy responsibilities and glorious and yet arduous tasks of a cadre in charge of political work. Before he came to Beijing, he held a discussion meeting of secretaries of party branches of the plant. All the party branch secretaries joyfully said that such a great attention paid by the party Central Committee to the ideological and political work among workers and staff members shows that the political work has a bright future and is well worth doing.

The Beijing delegates described the conference as "very timely." Xu Weicheng, Standing Committee member of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee, said: Our country is now in an new historical modernization period in which the working

class is undertaking the historic task of carrying out the grand program laid down by the 12th party congress for building a socialist material and spiritual civilization. In this situation, it is an extremely important and pressing task for the whole party to strengthen and improve ideological and political work among workers and staff members and to build a contingent of disciplined workers and staff members with ideals, morality and culture.

Delegates from various localities said: The CPC Central Committee now stresses the importance of strengthening and improving ideological and political work among workers and staff members because class struggle continues to exist within certain limits and the "leftist" influence still finds some support among workers and staff members. In addition, it is also because the political outlook of the working class, which is the class basis for our party, has a direct bearing on the political outlook of its vanguard. When the worker ranks--which are the leading class of our country--are built well, they are bound to influence and promote a new change in the mental outlook of the peasants and other working people. Party organizations at all levels should understand the great significance and role of strengthening the party's ideological and political work among workers and staff members from this high plane.

Ideological and Political Work Should Prepare the Public for Reform

During discussions many delegates said: A new current task of ideological and political work is to mobilize and educate workers to support, participate in and lead reforms in the economic, political and some other fields. One important content of ideological and political work at present and for some time to come is to effectively perform ideological and political work among workers and staff members in order to ensure the successful implementation of reforms.

Li Jianbai, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial Party Committee, said: Reforms, which are being carried out to meet the needs in the development of the productive forces, are very rich in content. Now, the people long for reform, progress and a better-life. The key to all of this lies in "reform." Only by carrying out reforms will it be possible for the people to make progress and become better-off. Only by carrying out reforms will we be able to perfect the socialist system and to bring its superiority into full play. It is imperative to carry out reforms. Efforts must be made to publicize the great significance of reform. Without carrying out reforms, there will be no way out for us. We must prepare the public for reforms.

Yao Xuerong, deputy secretary of the Harbin City Party Committee, said: Now, more and more people advocate, support and strongly demand reforms. However, it should also be soberly noted that there are still some cadres and people who are not yet ideologically prepared for reforms and there are still obstructions to reform. This is because people's minds are still fettered by the long-standing influence of "leftist" ideas, old conventions, old patterns and old habits. Therefore, it is necessary to do a lot of painstaking ideological and political work among workers and staff members and educate them to continue to emancipate their minds and take an active part in carrying out reforms.

Dealing with the resistance to reform from leading [cadres], Liu Deliang, deputy director of the political department of the Heilongjiang Industry Communications Department, said: Some things that are to be reformed are precisely set up by some leading cadres. To them, these old conventions and the old order "look pleasing to the eye and are easy to do or follow." Thus, they are unwilling to cut these tumors on their bodies with their own hands. For this reason, it is necessary to grasp the education of cadres as the central link in this regard in order to enable them to keep abreast of the situation ideologically, and become promoters, organizers and leaders in carrying out reforms.

Party Organizations Should Concentrate on Their Work Among People

Many delegates held that an important problem now affecting ideological and political work among enterprise workers and staff members is that "party work is not separated from administrative work and the party fails to take care of its own work." The party committee of a factory in Gansu Province held 97 meetings from 1978 to 1982, but ideological and political work was discussed only at one of these meetings. An investigation of some enterprises directly under the Wuhan city authority shows that the party committees of some such enterprises still handle production directly and do administrative work which is supposed to be done by others.

Lu Xiaoping, deputy director of the Industry and Communications Department under the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, said: Some party committees hold that they will have nothing to do without grasping production and administrative work, and that they will have less power and lower prestige without doing so. As a matter of fact, the masses do not necessarily heed what you say just because you have power in your hands. Party organizations should become bosom friends of the masses so that they can trust them and talk to them if they have something to say.

Build a Contingent of Political Cadres of High Standard

The ideological and political work among workers and staff members should not only solve the question of what to do and how to do. It should also solve the question of who is going to do it. Delegates unanimously held that it is necessary to build a contingent of political cadres of high standard in order to effectively do ideological and political work among 100 million workers and staff members.

An analysis of the political cadre situation by delegates from Jilin Province and Beijing Municipality is of universal significance throughout the country. There are few political cadres--the number of political cadres in Jilin Province's industrial and communications departments is less than that prescribed by the state. Political cadres' educational level is particularly low--the educational level of half of the propaganda cadres working in

Beijing Municipality's enterprises is even lower than that of a junior middle school graduate. In addition, political work organizations are not sound enough. Only one-third of the more than 800 political cadres in a large enterprise in Lanzhou are fit for their work. Delegates held that the question of strengthening the building of a contingent of political cadres demands immediate attention.

Delegates from various localities said: The situation in which some political cadres do not keep their minds on their work is rather serious. Now, the CPC Central Committee has instructed the departments concerned to study and decide on professional titles for political cadres and to work out measures to evaluate their performances.

CSO: 4005/368

PARTY AND STATE

SHANXI OFFICIAL STRESSES INVESTIGATION, STUDY

HK310457 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Excerpts] According to SHANXI RIBAO, provincial CPC committee first secretary Huo Shilian recently told a XINHUA reporter: Many of our cadres formerly underestimated the power of the line, policies and principles laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. Last spring the provincial CPC committee proposed summing up the experiences of 100 rural households whose average per capita income exceeded 500 yuan. Everyone thought it would be difficult to find such households. Later, we had to lower the criterion to average per capita income of 300 yuan. Now, in the wake of practicing the contract responsibility systems, the rural commodity economy has developed rapidly and there are 30,000 rural households in the province with average per capita income of 1,000 yuan.

Huo Shilian pointed out: Some people might say that production has increased fast this year but could not do so well next year. People with this dubious attitude actually lack sufficient comprehension of the power of the policies of the third plenary session, or of the creativity of the masses since their emancipation from the bindings of leftist ideology. In the final analysis, these people have not done enough study of reality or of the masses. Those comrades with insufficient confidence and a dubious attitude should go down to take a look.

He said: A vigorous new scene of prosperity has appeared in the rural areas since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. The way to keep up with this new situation is to go into reality and among the masses. If leaders fail to plunge into reality to investigate and study, apart from being unable to keep up with this situation, they may make mistakes in guiding the work and dampen the masses' initiative and creativity that have just surged up.

Huo Shilian stressed: Leading cadres must go down to look at the masses' creations and listen to their views. They should look to see what results have been yielded in production by which method, and the masses' attitude toward it, what contradictions there are, what type they are, and how they should be solved. Only by carrying out correct investigation and study of this kind can we understand the masses and the situation, find the truth, and gain the initiative in guiding the work, and thus have more confidence and more methods for promoting the further advance of all work in 1983.

CSO: 4005/368

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' PRAISES SOONG CHING LING

OW261128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1059 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jan (XINHUA)--Articles appearing in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today and Monday praise Soong Ching Ling as a great patriotic, democratic, internationalist and communist fighter. These articles are marking the 90th anniversary of her birth, which falls on Thursday.

Soong Ching Ling, honorary president of the People's Republic of China, died in May 1981.

Shi Liang, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and a close friend of Soong Ching Ling, wrote an article entitled "Three Unforgettable Meetings," in which she recalls how Soong Ching Ling encouraged her to fight on for the revolution on three "unusual occasions."

The first meeting took place on July 5, 1937, at a Kuomintang prison in Suzhou, Shi writes. She was then jailed along with six other patriots because the Kuomintang reactionaries were eager to curry favor with Japanese imperialism by suppressing the national salvation movement.

While the seven patriots, who have since become known as "The Seven Champions of Democracy," struggled against the enemy in the court and prison, Soong Ching Ling did her best to support them from outside. She issued declarations demanding their release, winning sympathy of world public opinion. She and 15 other influential figures also launched a movement called "going to the prison for national salvation." In a petition to the KMT court, they defended the seven patriots and declared that they would like to be imprisoned together with the seven patriots if patriotism were a crime.

These actions evoked major repercussions at home and abroad, the article says. Soong then came to Suzhou and met with Shi Liang. She encouraged Shi to keep on fighting and told her that all Chinese who were unwilling to become a conquered people were behind them.

The second meeting, Shi Liang writes, was in May 1949, the day after Shanghai was liberated. Shi had hidden from the KMT agents' persecution, and felt overjoyed at the reunion with Soong Ching Ling and the victory of the revolution.

Soong Ching Ling called the reactionaries' doom "inevitable" because they had betrayed the people, the article says. She also said the communist party's victory was also inevitable because it belongs to the people. These words inspired Shi Liang to be determined to serve the people with all her wisdom and strength and stand forever with the people, the article recalls.

The third meeting was on the national day of October 1, 1967, when the country was in chaos during the "Cultural Revolution." "This time we did not say much, only shook hands," Shi Liang writes, "but the wordless meeting was worth a thousand words. We knew that the disorder could not last long, and black clouds could not cover the sun."

Concluding the article, Shi Liang says that Soong Ching Ling will live forever in her memory and in the memory of the Chinese people.

Earlier, the PEOPLE'S DAILY published an article commending Soong Ching Ling's contribution to the crucial second cooperation between Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression.

CSO: 4000/60

PARTY AND STATE

PETTY INTERDEPARTMENTAL DISPUTES CRITICIZED

OW211222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--An editorial in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY criticizes leaders responsible for allowing dispute over demurrage between a railway bureau and a port office to hold up transport for 25 days and cause a 330,000 yuan loss to the state.

The paper calls the incident an example of "departmental selfishness and neglect of the interests of the state" and calls for removal of leaders responsible who refused to mend their ways. It urges the nation to combat departmentalism and get rid of red tape.

The incident which happened between November 16 and December 10, 1982, was between the Songyi Railway Bureau in Hubei's Yidu County and the Zhicheng port office on the Yangtze River.

In March, 1980, the Zhicheng port office signed a contract with the Songyi Railway Bureau, agreeing to pay demurrage for goods delayed at the port. But later, the port officials found they could not meet schedules for lack of equipment and labor and refused to honor the contract, resulting in transport stoppage for 25 days.

During the 25 days, 297 wagon loads were held up, causing losses to the state and the people.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial calls for an end to such petty disputes at local levels that imperil the state interests. Some local departmental leaders can only see their own interests. They are obstructionists and take pleasure in indulging in endless disputes over trifling issues, the editorial says. Everything must be for the good of their own units and other departments are given short shrift.

How can China open a new era in economic construction and achieve modernization, the editorial asks, if such attitudes are allowed to hold sway.

The editorial says that leadership at the upper levels must be held responsible for things that happen at the grassroots. Some economic departments are seriously entangled in red tape. "We must unremittingly struggle against this evil," says the paper, "earnestly improve style of leadership and raise working efficiency."

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY-HOUSEHOLD CONTACT SYSTEM SET UP IN HEBEI

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 82 p 3

[Article: "Party Member-Household Contact System Established in Various Places in Our Province"]

[Text] Our province [Hebei] has been setting up a party member-household contact system since 1977, when the system began to be put into effect experimentally at various places. After the Third Plenum of the party's Central Committee, in the wake of the implementation of all forms of production responsibility systems, the party member-household contact system has had a new development, and has been universally launched in many places. At present, throughout the province this system has already been set up in 122 municipal and county party branches and over 12,300 rural production brigade party branches; the more than 298,500 participating party members made contact with over 853,600 households. On the municipal industrial, commercial, cultural/educational, and sanitation fronts, over 1,600 basic-level party branches have already set up the system of linking up people through the party members, with over 33,700 participating party members making contact with over 51,100 persons. Practice has demonstrated that establishing a system of linking up households and individuals through party members is a good method of improving party members through education and bringing their vanguard exemplary effect into full play.

The various places in our province, in setting up this system, first strengthened the self-education of party members. The various places, in addition to frequently organizing party members to study the party's programs and policies and improving their level of understanding, also carry out specifically directed education in communist ideology, the aim of serving the people with one's whole heart and mind, and party spirit and party discipline. Some places also invite old party members to look back over the fine traditions of the past when land reform was put into effect, and the time of the cooperative movement, when the member-household contact system was set up, the fine work done in mass ideology work; they thus teach the party members to do a good job in household contact work under the new circumstances and bring into full play the vanguard exemplary effect of party members. Secondly, they suit measures to individuals and are explicit about each's duties. In selecting the contact households, each location was careful to coordinate personal knowledge and party branch

assignments. At present there are generally four forms of party member-household contact systems. The first is to divide the whole and assign the parts, with everyone being contacted: within the parts, households are assigned according to their nearness or distance. This form is used where party members are plentiful, in brigades where party strength is fairly great. The second form is focal point contact: the targets of the contacts are mainly households ideologically retarded or ones with production or family problems. Brigades where party members are few or party strength is limited for the most part use this form. The third form is particularized contact. This form takes into consideration the party member's profession, capabilities and particular skills. For example, party members with specialized skills contact professional groups, specialized households, to facilitate transfer of special techniques and guidance of the work. Female party members making contact with expectant mothers facilitates handling of family planning. Fourth is temporary contact: this form is mainly used when temporary special emergencies arise.

To prevent the proliferation of household contact forms, the various places have responded appropriately by setting up some necessary systems, as follows: 1) They have set up and perfected the [political] life meetings system. Many basic-level party organizations have made the activity of developing the party member-household contact system as a major feature of the party group's political life meetings, and the problems encountered in household contact work are aired by the party group's political life meetings for solution. 2) They have set up systems of comparison and appraisal. The various places have combined the maintenance of party member-household and party member-individual contact systems with the launching of programs to "create the conditions required to excel, and strive to be excellent," listing perseverance in this system and doing a good job of ideological political work among the conditions for being selected as an advanced party branch or an excellent party member, making a preliminary evaluation at mid-year and a general evaluation at year's end. 3) They have set up reporting systems. Following the establishment of the party member-household contact system, the party members report to the party group each month on the contact work situation. Each month, the party branches hold a meeting for leaders of party groups, and the party branches report each month to the communes' party committees.

The party committees of many places, in order to broaden their experience of setting up a household contact system, hold various kinds of meetings, exchange experiences in expanding their contact systems, establish model examples, commended the advanced, encouraged the not-so-advanced, urged on the deepgoing launching of this activity, tempered and improved the party members, and strengthened the combat effectiveness of the party branches. The Liuhu Xinzhuang production brigade in Yi County has 32 party members; following the implementation of a system of production responsibilities, the 19 party members who had no task to perform all felt that they had no work and, though they had strength, had nothing to use it on. Following the establishment of a system to link up households through party members, each of them became responsible for from 3 to 5 households, and so each of them had a role to play.

Through the party member-household contacts, party members everywhere are concerned about the masses, and serve the masses enthusiastically, and through them the masses have people to report their requirements and suggestions to the party branches; the party branches have people to transmit their resolutions and regulations to the masses; lonely, widowed old people and people in households receiving the five guarantees have people to look after them; there are people to solve the masses' problems of drinking water, housing, and the practical difficulties of marriage, funerals, and weddings; households having difficulties in planting due to lack of manpower, lack of farm equipment or not enough technical knowledge have people to help and guide them; hence, the connection between the party and the people is further strengthened. Party member Guo Quangui [6753 0356 6311] of Guocun Production Brigade, Linxi County, had a good knowledge of planting technique, and the members of a household that he linked up with did not know much about it, so Guo Quangui took them by the hand and taught them every stage of production--soil preparation, application of fertilizer, seed selection, irrigation, and elimination of pests--enabling the commune members of this household last year to produce as much as 170 jin of ginned cotton per mu, and this year the per unit area yield of their 7 mu of wheat was 1,032 jin. This commune member said happily: "The party members everywhere are concerned about the masses; they are really our friends."

9634

CS0: 4005/179

PARTY AND STATE

DEVELOPMENT OF SHANDONG CADRE TRAINING CLASSES REPORTED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 82 p 1

[Article: "With the 12th Party Congress Documents as Teaching Material, With New Party Constitution as Main Content: Province's Work on Rotational Training of Party Members Enjoys Overall Development--Has Already Trained Over 1 Million Party Members, Who Make Up More Than 32 Percent of Sum Total"]

[Text] Since the convening of the 12th Party Congress, party organizations at various levels in our province, with the 12th Party Congress documents as their teaching material and the new party Constitution as their main content, have energetically opened up study class to rotational training of party members by groups. By the end of November, more than 1.01 million party members had already been trained; these make up more than 32 percent of the total number of party members. This time regarding the party members rotational training work, an early start was made and an effort to get a close handle on it was exerted; the guiding ideology is also clear, and the point of emphasis stands out: all this effectively promoted the party's ideological construction, organizational construction, and work style construction.

In order really to unify the thinking of the vast ranks of the party members under the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, places like Jinan, Qingdao, Jining, Huimin, and Lingxi have all conducted ideological investigations and selected experimental points of training before the rotational training got started. They determined the contents of such education in response to the problems that were found to exist among the party members. One is to carry out education on the communist ideology and establish the idea of struggling for the rest of their lives for communism so as to solve the question of belief. A second is to carry out education on the party's character, status, role and party members' duties, and rights so as to solve the question of becoming qualified communists. A third is to carry out education on the party's line, principles and policies so as to solve the question of maintaining consistency with the party Central Committee in politics, as well as to stabilize and perfect our agricultural production responsibility system so as to solve the question of confidence in the realization of quadrupling our output value. A fourth is to carry out education on the party's democratic centralism and the party's discipline and launch criticism and self-criticism so as to solve the question regarding our party work style. In order to improve the quality of our party members' education, the various localities have kept in touch with

reality in compiling their teaching materials and energetically training classroom teachers and teaching assistants. In the Huimin region, more than 4,500 cadres, freed from production duties at the regional and county levels, have undertaken to contract task quotas by teams, and thereby proceeded with their tasks of propagating and lecturing on the 12th Party Congress documents and rotational training of their party members. The Boxing County party committee, through studying the 12th Party Congress documents, has digested the lesson of the past of betting started too late on the task of training the party members; hence, on the basis of getting a close handle on study by the leading cadres, the committee transferred a part of its forces to grasp seriously its task in rotational training of its party members this time. By the middle of November, one-half of its party members at the basic level in the countryside had already been trained. Meanwhile, they also transferred 165 party members and cadres free of production duties to carry out education and rectification among the county's 75 backward party branches. In educating its party members, Qingdao Municipality's party committee leading comrades personally gave lectures and also organized 27 principal leading cadres in organs directly under the jurisdiction of the municipality to serve as lecturers on the party. They delivered 47 guidance reports to the party members. The Shengli oilfield party committee has organized more than 100 cadres above the division level to serve as teaching assistants in the party members' rotational training classes so that they can study with the vast ranks of the party members, discuss with them, and solve their puzzling questions. In order to assure that all party members can participate in the study of the 12th Party Congress documents, various places have adopted many practical and effective measures. Of the 93 party members in the street office of Sili Village, Central City District in Jinan Municipality, nearly half of them are retired workers; many of them are old and weak, and they face definite difficulties in participating in the rotational training. During the rotating training period, they organized special individuals to proceed door-to-door to make up lessons for the old, weak, and handicapped party members. This enabled all party members to participate in the study. The street office of Taiping Road, Southern City District, Qingdao Municipality has adopted the approach of running training classes separately near the concentrations of party members by selecting places, assigning people, and fixing time schedules so as to assure that all party members would be able to come to the training classes to join the study.

During this rotating training period, the various localities generally paid attention to keeping in touch with reality, stressing practical results, guiding the party members to launch criticism and self-criticism and carry out individual summations by checking against provisions in the new party Constitution. Through such rotated training, the consciousness of the vast ranks of the party members in studying the new party Constitution and implementing the new party Constitution has been greatly enhanced, as they have profusely indicated that they wish to become qualified communists and thereby promote a turn for the better in our party work style.

PARTY AND STATE

CADRES TRAINED 'TO PROPAGANDIZE NEW CONSTITUTION'

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Li Yuzhan [2621 3768 3791] and Zhao Xuegui [6392 1331 6311]:
"Provincial Political and Legal Cadres School Runs Training Class: Trains
Cadres To Propagandize New Constitution"]

[Text] The provincial political and legal cadres school recently ran a training class for Constitution teaching assistants in order to train cadres in the province to carry out broad and penetrating propaganda on the new Constitution.

All the 121 students participating in the Constitution teaching assistants training class were professional cadres in charge of the propaganda on laws in judicial and administrative organs at various levels in the province. They first studied basic theoretical knowledge about the laws, and then studied the new Constitution; when their study came to a close, every student wrote an outline for propaganda on the new Constitution and made full preparations for this work after their return to their respective areas. The students of the training class of the present term have already returned to their respective areas; they will adopt multifarious forms to propagandize the great significance of the new Constitution, lecture on the contents of the new Constitution, chapter by chapter and article by article, and dedicate their strength to the implementation of the new Constitution.

9255

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PARTY AND STATE

TWO PROBLEMS IN ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM SPOTLIGHTED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Staff commentator: "Rectify Ideological Understanding and Strengthen Organizational Reform"]

[Text] At present, provincial level organizational reform in our province has already been comprehensively launched. The majority of comrades in the departments, showing consideration for the overall situation, and proceeding from the requirements for the construction of the four modernizations, have actively thrown themselves into the operations of this organizational reform, and the whole state of affairs is progressing quite well. However, along with the progressive intensification of organizational reform, certain ideological problems hindering organizational reform have also shown up in some departments and units. In order to facilitate successful progress in organizational reform, Party organizations on all levels should further intensify their ideological and political work, have directed education for their cadres, eliminate wrong thinking, rectify understanding and ensure successful progress in the work of organizational reform.

What are the major problems in ideological understanding which urgently need to be solved now? From the viewpoint of understanding some of the conditions, there are these two major kinds of problems: The first is to be unwilling to combine departments or units in one's own location, and to think that combining only weakens certain jobs; the second is to be unwilling to reduce the staff in departments in one's own location, and to one-sidedly think that with more people it's always easier to handle the work. These two kinds of understanding are clearly both wrong.

To begin, we'll speak of the first kind. If reform is mentioned, a comrade with this kind of ideological understanding will, generally speaking, actively support it; if simplification is mentioned, he also is all for it. But as soon as it involves his own department, then he invariably comes up with all sorts of arguments, is unwilling to combine, son't even permit his standards to be lowered, invariably thinks that his own department is special and important, and can only say, "You withdraw, I won't withdraw; combine with you, don't combine with me". We think that the major reason why this kind of understanding exists among these comrades is that they lack an overall point of view, only emphasize the importance of their own

department's work and can't consider the needs of the whole and of the four modernizations. In our provincial level organizations, a major reason that some matters are so difficult to handle, and that the work is inefficient now, is that the organizations are unwieldy, departments are massive, each shifts responsibility onto the others, and they quarrel with each other. It can be put this way, that if this situation of organizational over-staffing is not reformed, it will be impossible to raise the organizational job efficiency, to do good work in every field, and to create new prospects for building socialist modernization. Can we watch this kind of situation continue to exist? Of course we cannot. If the departments which should combine are all unwilling to combine, in that case how can the emphasis of this organizational reform--simplifying the administrative structure and reducing the staff--not become hollow words? Besides, to combine a department, to simplify the administrative structure somewhat, to allow certain jobs to find their places and to take advantage of opportunities, does not indeed mean that these jobs are weakened, or still less eliminated, but is a kind of strengthening. This is a dialectical principle which is confirmed for us by many facts.

Next we'll speak of the second kind. Comrades having this kind of ideological understanding cannot be said to totally deprecate organizational reform. However, they generally think that the concept of "with more people it's easier to handle work" is quite worthy of analysis. Is it actually that with more people it's easier to handle the work, or that with less people it's easier to handle the work? This naturally cannot be lumped together, but must be specifically analyzed. When a certain matter can only be handled well by ten people exerting themselves, and only five people are used, then naturally there is insufficient manpower, which can affect the work, and on this premise, if a few people are added, the matter can be handled more easily. However, most matters are indeed not like Han Xin [7281 0507] deploying troops, i.e. the more the better. If the staff exceeds realistic needs, and many people have no work to do, that not only is a waste, but due to an uneven allocation of the busy and the idle, and of the hard work, can cause competing and quarreling, encourage inertia, and can even cause some people to oppose making an effort, and to make halfway efforts, thus cancelling out their strengths. In this way, the more people the harder it is to handle the work, and the people's common saying that, "three monks have no water to drink", is a description of this kind of situation. It can be seen that this kind of unanalytical ideology of thinking that "with more people it's easier to handle the work", is a hindrance to organizational reform.

At the time of the War of Resistance against Japan, when discussing the policy of better troops and simpler administration, comrade Mao Zedong had pointed out that: "It is often easy for people's minds to be tightly fettered by the status quo and by custom, and sometimes even revolutionaries cannot avoid it. Unwieldy organizations are personally created by oneself, and yet unexpectedly, when trying to reduce them with one's own hands, they yield very grudgingly and with much difficulty." In our organizational reforms, we have now also encountered similar circumstances, such as the above-mentioned two kinds of ideological conditions. However, just as in that year it was necessary to improve the troops and simplify the administration in order to seize the victory in the War of Resistance against Japan, this

year we will comprehensively initiate a new phase in building socialist modernization, victoriously complete each task which was proposed by the Twelfth National Congress of the Communist Party, and must also strengthen organizational reform. This is an irresistible general trend, and no one can stop it. In organizational reform, it is hoped that comrades whose attitudes are insufficiently positive due to a variety of reasons, will raise their understanding, rectify their attitudes, and conscientiously throw themselves into the reforms.

To strengthen this organizational reform, it is necessary for many Party members and cadres in our provincial level organizations to make joint efforts. With the spirit of a high degree of responsibility to the Party and to the people, every department of the provincial level Party organizations must grasp this matter systematically and with positive reliability, adopt forceful measures, promptly solve all kinds of ideological and practical problems which appear in the course of organizational reform, and perform their work carefully and solidly. Leading cadres of every department must set an example, take the lead in demonstration, show consideration for the overall situation, observe the laws, lead the masses of Party members and cadres, and victoriously complete the task of this organizational reform.

12267

CSO: 4005/292

PARTY AND STATE

CYL FORUM CALLS FOR STUDY, IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSTITUTION

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by CYL Provincial Committee Report Group: "Youths of All Circles in Province Study Constitution and Express Determination To Be in Vanguard in Observing Discipline and Obeying Law in Building Four Modernizations"]

[Text] On the morning of the eighth, the CYL provincial Party committee and the provincial Youth Union convened a forum of youths of all circles to study the new constitution. The forum's delegates unanimously declared that, as the new youth of the 80's, they will surely give firm support to the new constitution and strive to be in the vanguard in implementing and safeguarding it.

Comrade Lin Zhaoshu [2651 0340 2873], CYL provincial Party committee secretary, chaired the forum and also spoke. He said that the new constitution has provided the fundamental legal basis for the comprehensive development of youngsters morally, intellectually and physically. Now that the new constitution has been formulated, problems of implementing it will be of importance hereafter. It should be seen that at present, there are some youths whose concepts of legal institutions are hazy, and that this requires us to increase legal training among the youth, and requires all members of the CYL and progressive youths of all circles to take the lead in studying, publicizing and implementing the new constitution.

The comrades at the forum unanimously thought that the new constitution advances the teaching of universal ideals, morals, culture, discipline and legal institutions, promotes the social ethics of love for one's country, love for the people, love of labor, love of science and love of socialism, opposes capitalism, feudalism and other decadent ideologies, and is very essential for a generation of youth. Chen Zuor [7114 0146 3167], provincial Youth Union standing committee member, said that the new constitution, with the four basic principles as its general guiding ideology, has stipulated our country's basic institutions and duties, has distinctive, timely characteristics, is a good teaching aid for inculcating youngsters with the "three ardent loves", and that we should teach a deepgoing attraction for the "three ardent loves" through its study, publicity and implementation. Huang Zhuoxian [7806 3504 0341], Eleventh CYL

Congress delegate and provincial organ CYL committee secretary, said that the new constitution advances and strengthens the teaching of the socialist spirit and culture, teaches youngsters patriotism, collectivism, internationalism and communism, and that this is a basic step in training youngsters to become idealistic, moral, civilized and disciplined successors. Ye Xiznglin [0673 4382 2651], Fuzhou two cultures CYL committee secretary, recalling at the forum their past several years of teaching the communist spirit to young workers in such areas as the correct handling of marriage, love and the family, has conducted a "youth school" to solve their domestic problems, and he said that since the new constitution has been promulgated, we have sensed that there is more of a foundation for our work, and are determined to continue to strive to work hard for them, permitting the masses of youth to go all out in making contributions to the establishment of the two cultures. Chen Ming [7115 2494], a national exemplary Young Pioneers coach and an excellent teacher in an attached primary school said that to be an educational worker, to act in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, to train youths and children to know and observe the laws, to foster lofty communist ideals from childhood, to raise worthy successors to the revolution, this is my unshirkable duty, and is also my particular program for building the "two cultures".

One after another, everyone at the forum expressed the desire to use concrete actions, and to be models in studying and implementing the new constitution. Jin Zhiming [6855 2535 2494], delegate to the Eleventh CYL Congress, Fuzhou model worker and Taiwan-born youth, said that as to the issue of the reversion of Taiwan being written into the preface of the new constitution, we are especially happy, and are determined to act as masters, to implement and uphold the new constitution and to contribute to the great cause of making our country thriving and prosperous and of completing its unification. Geng Zhenhua [5105 6966 5478], a youth technician who has broken new ground in the manufacture of cotton technology and achieved remarkable results in exports, said that the nation has encouraged self-study toward becoming useful, has clearly shown me the prospects for struggle, and although my educational level is not high, yet in my job I have the determination and confidence to study open-mindedly, to experiment bravely, and to further exert myself to build material and mental culture. Fuzhou's Pan Qiu [3382 4428], a youth in the self-planned occupations literature bookstore, and Lin Chunhua [2651 2504 5478], a private clock and watch repairman excitedly said that the country's writing into the constitution of guarantees of the legal rights and profits of the individual economy has warmed our hearts, and that self-employed workers and other workers alike, are all needed by society and are similarly honored. We too are youths of New China, and will surely make positive contributions toward socialist construction in self-planned occupations. Chen Rongsan [7115 2827 0005], national Youth Union committee member, and Zhang Changjian [1728 7002 0256], Li Jianzhou [2621 1696 1558] and Chen Zhendhang [7115 2182 2490], CYL cadres currently studying at the provincial CYL school also spoke at the forum.

PARTY AND STATE

SHAANXI ENDEAVORS TO RECTIFY PARTY'S WORK STYLE

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 82 p 4

[Article: "Shaanxi Provincial Party Committee Scores Success in Rectifying Party's Work Style"]

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee has begun an investigation of leading cadres at all levels accused of arranging their relatives and children to build private homes or additional housing units for themselves by means of backdoor dealings and in violation of the laws, and has regarded the rectification of this unhealthy work style as part of an important effort to change the party's work style. Over the past 10 months from the end of December 1981 to October 1982, the committee handled a large number of such cases, forcing the builders to empty of the illegally built homes to make compensation for the construction carried out at the expense of the public. This action has drawn a strong response from people in urban and rural areas. Many cadres and people have hailed this effort by the provincial party committee as a move in the correct direction. As long as the provincial party committee is determined to do something about it, this unhealthy tendency can be overcome without difficulty and the rectification of the party's work style in the fundamental way can be expected.

The Shaanxi Provincial Party Committee's approach to this problem can be summed up as follows:

--Responsible cadres at various levels guilty of promoting the aforementioned unhealthy tendencies have been advised to take the lead in evicting themselves from the homes and in examining what they have done. The provincial party committee has ruled that cadres at departmental and higher levels who have occupied more housing units than necessary be ordered to give them up, and disciplinary action be taken against those who have refused to do so. Since the beginning of last March, many cadres at departmental and higher levels have evicted themselves from those housing units exceeding the prescribed standards. Under the guidance of the provincial government organizations, leading organs in many prefectures and counties have held a series of democratic life meetings and made conscientious efforts to examine and check this unhealthy tendency. Cadres involved in the promotion of this unhealthy tendency in Chengcheng County have already given up those additional housing units and jobs obtained for

their children by way of backdoor dealings. They have also appeared at the mass meetings and criticized themselves to the satisfaction of the masses. Consequently, a new healthy social lifestyle has prevailed over the county.

--A demonstration of the courage of "beard the lion" is needed. The two circulars concerning the rectification of the unhealthy tendencies issued by the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government unequivocally stipulate that disciplinary action must be taken by the party and government against cadres of whatever rank found guilty of serious crimes and refusing to give up those additional housing units and examine themselves after being given education. They can even be expelled from the party, dismissed from the office, and dealt with according to the laws. There will be absolutely no room for favoritism in this connection. So far, the party and government have taken disciplinary action against over 90 leading cadres at various levels for their refusal to give up those additional housing units and examine their wrongdoing and have arrested and brought 7 guilty cadres to justice.

--Work teams led by secretaries of the provincial party committee, members of its standing committee, vice governors, and other responsible comrades have been sent by the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government to help various prefectures and municipalities press forward with their investigative work. Similar work teams have also been sent by various prefectural and municipal party committees to help various counties investigate and rectify such unhealthy tendencies. The provincial party committee has issued a decision stipulating that all work teams which have been sent out must make thorough efforts to investigate those serious cases which have drawn wrathful protests from the masses, and must bring them to a successful conclusion, and must remain in place until over 90 percent of other problems they have discovered are satisfactorily resolved. Before their departure, they must listen to the opinions of the masses, and do a good job of reviewing that they have done. The vast numbers of cadres and people have called the decision on sending work teams down to lower levels a sincere effort to solve problems rather than a matter of formality.

9574

CSO: 4005/301

PARTY AND STATE

PRACTICE OF EGALITARIANISM IN PROMOTING CADRES DENOUNCED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Yang Liuxie [2799 2692 2836]: "Egalitarianism Cannot Be Applied in Selecting and Promoting Cadres"]

[Text] As the selection of middle-aged and younger cadres for promotion is in progress, a controversy has resulted from failure to promote some cadres whose experiences, age and performances are almost comparable to others who have been promoted. To avoid this controversy, some units have adopted an "appeasement" measure stipulating that when A is promoted as a departmental director, B should be promoted to the "consolation" position of his deputy, and C, D and other cadres of the same generation should be appointed to the similar "consolation" positions. Obviously, this "appeasement" approach is not justified.

When a person is promoted to a certain leading post, he must have qualifications for assuming his responsibility as a leader at that specific level. This is a rule we must follow in selecting cadres for promotion.

Our objective in selecting a large number of the middle-aged and younger cadres for promotion is to bring the process of replacing the old with the new to a successful conclusion, and to insure the continued flow of successors to our cause. We must select and promote not only robust and energetic cadres but also cadres with political integrity and professional competence as this more important qualifications, or cadres with a strong political will and a wide range of professional knowledge which will enable them to open a new prospect of development and provide a successful leadership. If these qualifications are ignored to bring the "appeasement" idea into play, our original purpose in selecting and promoting cadres will be defeated, and the consequence, to quote a statement from Wang Fu, a scholar of the Han Dynasty, would be a disaster of grave nature caused by promoting those whose moral quality does not match their political standing and whose aptitude cannot live up to the expectation of their positions. "Appeasing" people in this way without taking into account their qualifications is certain to have a harmful effect on our revolutionary work.

This "appeasement" approach to selection and promotion of cadres is a manifestation of egalitarianism. According to the logic of some comrades, all members of the same generation should be treated "in much the same way." They advocate that when one is promoted, all others must move up at the same time; otherwise, no one should be promoted at all. It seems to them that only in this way can they "break even," get a fair shake, and avoid controversy. Viewing the problem in this way is not only incompatible with the laws governing the development of objective things but also not in the interests of the development of our revolutionary cause. Those holding leadership positions are always a minority while other members of the same generation are many times greater than that in terms of numbers. Furthermore, the development of things is always not well-balanced. Among the members of the same generation, there are always some "outstanding" leaders. To select these people and let them assume a leading role is exactly what we want to do. At no time can we avoid the situation in which some cadres are selected to lead other cadres of the same generation or even their predecessors. Every comrade must be delighted to see them assume leadership positions as an indication of no shortage of successors to our revolutionary cause, and of a hopeful future that is in store for our young generation. Of course, some of the middle-aged and younger comrades who have been promoted to the leading posts may have shortcomings of this or that kind. This is something that will surprise no one. We cannot expect "everyone to be perfect just as we cannot expect gold to be 100 percent pure." The crux of the problem is that we must consider the revolutionary situation as a whole and regard the revolutionary cause as a matter of primary concern. As soon as this issue is settled, I believe that everyone, no matter whether he belongs to this or the older generation, will extend their warm support to the work of the new leadership, and will naturally consider that "appeasement" measure unnecessary.

9574

CSO: 4005/301

PARTY AND STATE

LEADING CADRES PUNISHED FOR ILLEGAL HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 82 p 3

[Article: "The Hunan Provincial Party Committee and the Xiangtan Prefectural Party Committee Carry Out the Punishment of Youxian County Party Committee Leading Cadres for Illegal House Construction"]

[Text] The Chinese Communist Hunan Provincial Party Committee and the Xiangtan Prefectural Party Committee sent experts to Youxian County to investigate into and clear up the matter of a small number of leading cadres involved in the serious problem of using authority for personal gain, committing dishonest practices and building personal houses. Not long ago, with the aid of the provincial and prefectural party committees the Youxian County Party Committee reached the following decision:

The illegally constructed personal houses of Yan Jialong [7346 7946 7893] and Chen Chunlin [7115 2504 2651] were confiscated and put under public ownership. Based on the varying conditions of each individual, the report sought permission from the upper levels to dismiss Yan Jialong from party tasks and be placed on two years probation within the party; Guo Youzhi [6753 0147 5437] was dismissed from party duties and dismissed from the party; and Chen Chunlin was dismissed from party duties. It was moreover decided by the Youxian County People's Congress to recall Yan Jialong from the position of Chairman of the County People's Congress Standing Committee, recall Guo Youzhi from the position of Deputy Chairman of the County People's Congress Standing Committee and recall Chen Chunlin from the duties of Deputy County Magistrate of the County People's Government. Guo Youzhi was sentenced to one year of imprisonment for speculation, profiteering and bribery. He Deyun [0149 1795 0061], a former Secretary of the County Party Committee, who had leadership responsibilities and committed errors when these private homes were being built has already been transferred out of Youxian County.

Bing Yin [6333 2953], a reporter for the Chinese Communist Provincial Party Committee publication DANG ZHIBU SHENGHUO [PARTY BRANCH LIFE], filed the following report: During the last six

months of 1980 and for 11 months of 1981, the Chinese Communist Hunan Province Youxian County Party Committee had a few leading cadres who ignored party discipline and state law, abused their power and started an evil trend of constructing illegal housing. Nine out of 18 major leading members of the County Party Committee, County Government and County People's Congress Standing Committee engaged in the construction or planned construction of illegal housing. Under their influence, there were 108 illegal houses of party and government office cadres and staff and workers, 65 of which were already built, including 23 houses of section and bureau grade cadres. According to the investigation, these houses altogether took over, used up or owed public funds and public property totaling 47,400 yuan, including outright expropriation of 20,400 yuan.

Yan Jialong, the former Deputy Secretary of the County Party Committee and the Chairman of the County People's Congress Standing Committee, constructed in the county seat a two story, 12 room single family dwelling along with 3 other assorted buildings, altogether occupying an area of 384.6 square meters. In building this house he either used up or owed public funds and public property totaling 7,092 yuan. This house was built on land that the Longqiao Production Brigade used for commercial flower planting. In this brigade there are only slightly more than 133.33 square meters of land per member, so land is highly valued and would never be wasted to construct housing! Yan Jialong used both hard and soft tactics to force an agreement whereby he occupied 233.33 square meters of land. When laying the foundation for the house, Yan Jialong used his power to get even more land, filled in a pond to put up some buildings and built walls across a road, finally occupying 486.66 square meters of land.

Guo Youzhi, a former member of the County Party Committee and former Vice Chairman of the County People's Congress Standing Committee, made plans for his home in June of 1980 by sending his wife to make an agreement with the Dongjiao Production Team of the Liangmeng Brigade located just outside the city wall to exchange 72 tons of coal for 80,000 bricks. In exchanging the coal for the bricks Guo paid out 819 yuan and had receipts of 2,564 yuan, a profit of 1,745 yuan, thus gaining in this one transaction an amount equal to 1 and 1/2 years of salary from his status as a grade 18 administrative cadre. In addition, Guo Youzhi embezzled metal and wood materials from the state and the collective causing a loss of 595.59 yuan and illegally took collective wealth and property and underpaid loans for a total of 1,041.71 yuan.

Chen Chunlin, a former member of the County Party Committee and Deputy County Chairman, took pains to form a partnership with Xia Wansheng [1115 2519 3932] the Director of the County Commerce Bureau. They wanted to use 1.66 mu of enclosed land belonging to the Chengguan Fish and Vegetable Farm and the Shengli Brigade to

construct some buildings, so early in the spring of 1980 they established a lumber quota of 90 square meters for these two brigades to persuade their cadres to work in their favor. The cadres of these brigades cooperated, first agreeing to change over the enclosed land, then using various pretexts to dismantle a brigade member's house and finally, letting the land go for a "petty gain" of 775 yuan in compensation fees. After this, the brigade in which Xia Wansheng's family was located was given a urea quota of 3 tons and a diesel oil quota of 2 tons. In return, this brigade sold them 70,000 bricks at the low price of 206 yuan per 10,000 bricks. The brigade also organized 10-some laborers to deliver the bricks free of charge, using brigade resources to pay 1 yuan of food money and 15 work points per person per day. The families of Chen Chunlin and Xia Wansheng joined together to build a 30 room, multi-level building covering 724 square meters. They cashed in on their power to obtain goods, making a "profit" of over 3,300 yuan.

Their conduct has struck a serious blow at our Party style and has gravely injured mass interests.

11582
CSO: 4005/311

PARTY AND STATE

ARTICLE ADVOCATES SOUND STATE OF MIND, GOOD WORK METHOD

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 82 p 3

[Article—originally printed in the Tianjin ZHIBU SHENGHUO [PARTY BRANCH LIFE]: "From Local Party Publications: 'Have a Sound State of Mind and Good Work Method'"]

[Text] To be a leader one must have a sound state of mind and must also have a good work method.

A good method is to perform on-the-spot leadership. Of course, this is not an absolute way of doing things, what we refer to is having this state of mind. It has been traditional in our party for the commanders and the key staff officers to go to the front lines, and this good tradition should not be discarded. It would never do for the commanders of construction and key projects to not go to the front lines but merely sit in their offices listening to reports, reading documents and drawing circles. When reports from all areas arrive together the commanders will feel that everyone is right and will be unable to reach a decision, thus prolonging matters for years; or they will proceed recklessly and make subjective snap judgements resulting in errors. On-site performance creates conditions wherein all the people involved in a matter share in the same concrete conditions at the same place so that minor disputes and contradictions are minimized. In this way, many difficulties can be resolved and what originally appeared impossible can be accomplished. The Tianjin solutions in the three areas of temporary buildings, drinking water and the commercial network are obvious examples. To be able to make decisions when the need arises it is necessary to have a sound state of mind and a good work method. This is the meaning of the statement, "this work style should be promoted in all the departments," made by the leading comrades of the Central Committee of the Party. This does not mean that everyone should actually go out to perform on-site operations but rather means that everyone should possess this state of mind.

If the leadership cadres go the frontlines and become closely involved with actual conditions, perform research and carry out investigations, come to grips with the major issues to systematically

and thoroughly reach a decision then an entirely new set of conditions will be created. The expression "feel out the stones underfoot when crossing the river" means to first solve one problem and then solve the next problem, in this way we can make continual progress in our work. If one performs a task and then summarizes it to raise to the level of theory, does not this also result in a body of theory? Things should not be done backwards. For a number of years in the past we always did things backwards and used the deductive method rather the inductive method. What is the deductive method? This means that a person first sits in a room and thinks up a theory and then from this theory one derives a number of methods which everyone then follows. The result is a separation from reality which always make a mess of things. China has bright prospects. There is absolutely no foundation for any viewpoints having self-contempt.

11582
CS0: 4005/311

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

LIAONING CPPCC MEMBER'S OBITUARY--Shen Hongtao, vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee, deputy to the Fifth NPC and chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the China Democratic League, died of cancer in Shenyang on 21 November at the age of 67. [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 82 p 2 SK]

ZHEJIANG CYL SESSION--The 2d enlarged plenary session of the 7th Zhejiang Provincial CYL Committee closed in Hangzhou today. The meeting studied and planned the goals and tasks of Zhejiang's CYL organs in 1983. The meeting maintained that the general guiding ideology for Zhejiang's CYL organs this new year is to earnestly study and implement the guidelines set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress and the 11th CYL Congress, closely follow the party's steps of reform, work energetically to build an even stronger CYL, carry out CYL activities in a lively manner and work hard to create a new situation for the CYL operation. The meeting urged CYL organizations in all localities to heighten their spirit while educating the broad masses of young people, help them understand their role in creating a new situation and bravely stand in the forefront of socialist modernization. The meeting said CYL organs must persist in educating young people with communist ideology, penetratingly carry out the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" and activities of loving the party, socialism and socialist motherland among young people, and guide them to study communism in the course of practice. The meeting also urged all young people to study assiduously, take an active part in work and strive to be new shock forces in the new long march and make still greater contributions to creating a new situation for the work of all trades and professions. [Text] [OW252229 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Jan 83]

RETIRED CADRES FORUM--On 14 January, the provincial CPC committee held a forum on the placement of retired veteran cadres of the provincial-level organs in order to meet the new situation, in which a large number of leading cadres have vacated their posts following the restructuring of provincial-level organs. The forum pointed out: The work on the placement of retired veteran cadres is an important task for the entire party. Conscientious efforts should be made to implement the regulations of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on the utilization of retired veteran cadres and to ensure that retired veteran

cadres enjoy unchanged political treatment and excellent living conditions so as to bring their important roles into full play in building the four modernizations. Xu Shaofu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made an opening speech at the forum. Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made concluding remarks. [Excerpts] [SK150342 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 83]

LEADERS' PICTURES PRINTED--Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 13 January broadcasts a 1-minute report on the Jiangsu Provincial People's Publishing House recently instructing the Jiangsu Xinhua Printing Plant to print copies of two color pictures with Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De posing together in one and Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun posing together in the other. The report notes: "As of 13 January, the first 50,000 copies of these color pictures of the four leaders and the first 200,000 copies of color pictures of the six leaders had been delivered to the provincial Xinhua bookstore to be on sale throughout the province beginning 14 January." Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT on 15 January broadcasts a 1-minute report on two Jiangxi printing plants printing within 10 days 1.26 million copies of the color picture with Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun posing together. According to the report, the pictures were delivered to the provincial Xinhua Bookstore for sale of 16 January. [Editorial Report] [OW201900]

NEI MONGGOL POLICE CONTINGENT--The Nei Monggol autonomous regional general contingent of the China People's Armed Police Forces has been formally established. (Li Hong), director of the regional public security department, is appointed concurrently, first political commissar; (Jie Ma) is appointed leader of the contingent and (Xing Baoshan) is appointed political commissar of the contingent. Its inaugural meeting was held in Hohhot on 24 January. Comrade Bu He attended the meeting for congratulations and made a speech on behalf of the regional CPC committee and the people's government. He said: Organizing and building the people's armed police forces is an important strategic policy of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee for strengthening China's Armed Forces in an all-round manner. Thus, this is of great importance. He urged the people's armed police forces to establish good relations and strengthen the unity between the police and the army and between the police and the people, make great efforts to fulfill the glorious missions entrusted by the party and the people and make contributions to safeguarding the motherland, the four modernizations and social safety. [Text] [SK260621 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 83]

MAO, DENG PHOTOS--A group picture of leaders showing Comrade Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun together has been reprinted by the Jiangxi People's Publishing House. Since mid-January, the Xinhua Bookstore in Nanchang City has received orders from various units for more than 30,000 copies of the picture. Beginning on 17 January, the bookstore has supplied 14,000 copies. On the afternoon of 20 January, the sales department of the Xinhua Bookstore in Nanchang City began retail sale of the pictures. Filled with boundless love and respect for the leaders, people are eagerly buying the pictures. [Text] [OW242155 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 83]

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

MILITARY AIR TRAFFIC HALTED--Taipei, 21 Jan (CNA)--Chin Kiang Airport in Fukien Province has been closed to communist military aircraft and jetliners, reliable sources reaching here from behind the enemy line disclosed Thursday. There is fear of it being utilized by communist airmen as a stepping stone to defect to Taiwan. The sources indicated that the closure started immediately following the defection of freedom seeker Yuan-Yen, who piloted a MIG-19 fighter from the airport and flew across the Taiwan Straits to Taiwan on 7 July 1977. Chin Kiang Airport in Fukien Province is situated along the Taiwan Straits, an ideal point for communist airmen flying over a relatively shorter distance to any landing point on the bastion of Taiwan and Pengohu. At present, the sources said, the airport will permit landings and takeoffs only by small and slow-speed passenger planes. [Text] [OW210341 Taipei CNA in English 0328 GMT 21 Jan 83]

YANG TO VISIT THAILAND--Beijing, 26 Jan (AFP)--Chinese People's Liberation Army Chief of Staff General Yang Dezhi will visit Thailand shortly, officials said here today. But they gave no date for Gen Yang's visit and did not say what the purpose of his trip would be. (Reports circulating in Bangkok said Gen Yang was due in the Thai capital Friday for a five-day stay during which he might travel to the Cambodian border.) In the last few years, China and Thailand have exchanged many visits of military delegations. [Text] [OW261506 Hong Kong AFP in English 1430 GMT 26 Jan 83]

CSO: 4000/62

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CHINESE STUDENTS COMMENT ON 1997 ISSUE

HK220246 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 22 Jan 83 p 1

[Article by Lucille Wong]

[Text] In a community comprising 98 percent Chinese, local Chinese should have "national confidence" in governing Hong Kong, the visiting All-China Federation of Students delegation said yesterday.

The Chinese Government had made it very clear that self-governing was a feasible solution to Hong Kong's future, which would be given full support, said student representative Wu Xuefan, who also heads the delegation.

Mr Wu was the vice-president of the All-China Federation of Students, which has membership of 729 student unions all over China.

He said he believed that China would make known to Hong Kong people proposals to solve the 1997 issue in the "not too distant future."

To the delegation's understanding, the central government was extremely cautious about tackling the 1997 issue, with due consideration given to the preservation of economic advantages and the will of Hong Kong people, Mr Wu noted.

He said that most post-secondary students in China were concerned about the Hong Kong's future problem and had understanding of the problem mainly through media reports and history lessons.

According to Mr Wu, Chinese students agreed that Hong Kong was a part of China and readily lent their support to the Chinese Government in recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong "when the time is ripe."

Asked if self-governing was contradictory with reunification of China, Mr Wu maintained that recovery of sovereignty was the premise, and difference in the political system would be secondary and could be tolerated.

He stressed that the 98 percent Chinese in Hong Kong were playing a decisive role in the future of Hong Kong and they were the major motivating force for self-rule.

The proposal to turn Hong Kong into a special administrative zone had taken into consideration the fact that Hong Kong people feared changes, he said, stressing that was his personal understanding.

The setting up of special administrative zones should prove workable not only in Hong Kong, but also in Taiwan and their unique historical backgrounds called for their introduction.

However, he stressed that special administrative zones were products created under unique historical circumstances but basically, the political system of the country remained socialist.

Mr Wu admitted that the delegation and local post-secondary students held divergent views in certain aspects over the future of Hong Kong but he declined to give details.

Turning to increasing number of Chinese students defecting to the West, Mr Wu noted that "one bad apple doesn't spoil the whole bunch."

"These student defectors are strictly individual cases and belong to the minority only. Their will, backgrounds and views must be taken into account when we try to analyse the situation," he said.

The seven-man All China Federation of Students visited Hong Kong to exchange views with local post-secondary students on the development of Hong Kong and China.

Meanwhile, [words indistinct], Sir Edward Youde, stressed that there were three fundamentals concerning Sino-British talks over Hong Kong's future and people should not be prejudiced by what they heard outside the negotiations.

He stressed that the first fundamental was that all the parties involved had a "strong and shared interest" in their success. Nothing had changed this common aim since British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's state visit to China four months ago, he said.

The second fundamental was that the solution to the 1997 issue would have to take into account the interests not only of Britain and China but of the Hong Kong people whose future was involved in the negotiations, he said.

The third fundamental pointed out was that the talks were best kept confidential.

CSO: 4000/61

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

TALKS WITH SRV ON REFUGEES BEING EXPLORED

HK250224 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 Jan 83 p 1

[Article by Garmen Chan]

[Text] The government is exploring the possibility of engaging the Hanoi Government in talks to repatriate boat people to Vietnam, a top official said yesterday.

The official, who asked not to be named, said there were indications that the Vietnamese Government might agree to talk under certain conditions.

He declined to elaborate, and would only say the Vietnamese Government was aware of Hong Kong's problem in accommodating the inflow of Vietnamese refugees.

"The concept of involuntary repatriation is still far from reality. There are many difficulties," he added.

The official said it was politically difficult and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees would find the concept hard to swallow and difficult to implement.

He said there is no immediate plan to turn Vietnamese refugees away.

"But the government cannot afford not to plan ahead," he said.

Based on the current rate of arrivals, the official said closed camps would be filled up by autumn raising the danger of overcrowded conditions.

On the other hand, the rate of departure has slowed down tremendously and there were indications that "traditional" countries which accepted Vietnamese refugees, like the U.S. and Australia, were beginning to close their doors.

"We don't want to accommodate refugees in inadequate conditions and therefore we have to look at fresh options," he said.

"Hong Kong can be a passive receiver but we cannot afford to be a welcomer," he said.

At present, there are some 13,400 Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong. Of them, 3,400 are in closed camp.

The official said there was no evidence yet to suggest the closed camp concept had acted as a deterrence.

Some 3,400 arrived during the latter half of last year, he added.

The official said the capacity of the Chimawan closed camp is 5,000. Phase one of the Hay Ling Chau closed camp, which will open in three months' time, can hold 3,000 refugees. The next phase of Hay Ling Chau can hold another 2,500.

And the official did not rule out the possibility of more closed camps if the need arises.

Vietnamese refugees are arriving at a rate of 5,000 a year. In the latter half of last year, 3,400 arrived and the official noted 98.2 per cent of them were ethnic Vietnamese.

At the beginning of the refugee influx, some 70 percent of the arrivals were ethnic Chinese.

The official added that the recent arrivals were not refugees fleeing political persecution but rather for economic reasons.

He admitted that it was difficult to engage the Vietnamese Government in talks to take the refugees back, but he was quite sure that Vietnam knew the problem Hong Kong faced.

"We've allowed the issue to go very public. I think the public statements we made had been noted," said the official.

Another channel is through diplomatic circles, where he said "the topic was discussed."

The subject of repatriation was first brought up by the secretary for security, Mr David Jeaffreson, in the legislative council last week.

He said the government was "very seriously" considering sending the boat people back to Vietnam.

CSO: 4000/61

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

UNWISE TO RUSH REPATRIATION OF SRV REFUGEES

HK270138 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Repatriating Refugees?"]

[Text] However much we dislike receiving Vietnamese refugees in our overcrowded city, itself an outgrowth of the huge postwar exodus of refugees from China, we have little choice. Hairs may be split over whether they are "economic" or "political" refugees or whether they are illegal or tolerated immigrants. But they are here and we are stuck with them until they are resettled.

Are we obliged to go on taking more of them? This is the dilemma Hong Kong faces. We ended our touch-base policy for illegal immigrants from China 27 months ago. Logically if we have to close the door on unwanted people from Guangdong there is a precedent for acting against Vietnamese. We have taken one major step to tighten up by introducing closed camps. However, they are not a satisfactory long-term solution. Though intended to deter, they do not.

Do we now take the next step and declare them to be illegal immigrants? Once upon a time we even urged trying to turn them away. This was in the big ship era when they were arriving in their thousands. Should we be considering doing this today?

The idea of repatriating them once they land in Hong Kong is obviously fraught with difficulties. Those who are willing to return still have to be accepted by the Vietnamese Government. How about the unwilling ones? The complications must be obvious.

Whatever we do, we can expect no international sympathy or understanding, and while the remedy in that case lies in the hands of the major resettlement countries, we are likely to alienate rather than encourage their support. Yet this we badly need once the recession eases to get rid of the 13,000 Vietnamese still here. Malaysia may get away with pushing them back to sea; Hong Kong should not even try.

Even to threaten to repatriate people arriving here could start a stampede if it implies the setting of a date after which such a policy would be enforced; while to threaten to deport those already here could make life impossible in the camps and create grave distress for those running them as well as the inmates.

In short, Hong Kong has little choice. Even to declare future arrivals as illegal immigrants could make it difficult to have them accepted at some later date as refugees. It would therefore be unwise to rush ahead with repatriation which in our view would involve a severe human rights problem that many in the civilised world would regard as unacceptable.

CSO: 4000/61

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

UNHCR SAYS REPATRIATION MUST BE VOLUNTARY

HK210158 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 21 Jan 83 pp 1, 17

[Article by Donald Cheung]

[Excerpts] The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees will not support the repatriation of Vietnamese refugees if it is against their will, according to its Bangkok-based regional chief.

Speaking generally on the standing policy of the UN refugee body, Mr Jacques Terlin told the SCM POST in a telephone interview that the UN refugee body would have no objection to repatriation if it was "truly voluntary."

The secretary for security, Mr David Jeaffreson, said on Wednesday that the government was "very seriously" considering sending Hong Kong's boat people back to Vietnam, but did not say whether this would be voluntary or otherwise.

But said Mr Terlin: "If they (the refugees) express their willingness to go back to their country of origin, we will facilitate their return.

"If people are considered refugees, repatriation should not be forced on them," he said.

The local UNHCR office yesterday also issued a statement in response to the government's newly-unveiled thinking, which read:

"UNHCR would give every encouragement to any movement of voluntary repatriation of Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong. Such repatriation has always been the high commissioner's preferred solution to any refugee problem.

"While UNHCR continues to appeal to resettlement countries, particularly on behalf of the considerable number of refugees who have been in Hong Kong for over 2 1/2 years, the office also feels that public debate on resettlement quotas can in itself serve as an additional attraction drawing people to first asylum countries, such as Hong Kong, and as a discouragement to those who are already here from considering the possibility of repatriation," it concluded.

It is not clear from the statement whether the discussion on repatriation has involved the British Government, but a spokesman for the local office said its chief, Mrs Dolores Lasan, had nothing to add to it.

"Nothing like that" was however the answer from the deputy secretary for security, Mr Patrick Williamson, when asked if British Embassy officials in Hanoi had discussed the possibility of sending Hong Kong's refugees home with the Vietnamese Government.

But he declined to disclose details of the government's thinking on repatriation.

Another government refugee official said repatriation was an option at one time considered by the government as "unfeasible."

"There may have been a series of reasons why repatriation was not a practical solution before, but now with bleak resettlement prospects, we are re-examining this option," he explained.

But it was unanimously agreed that without Vietnam's support, repatriation of refugees in Hong Kong would be virtually impossible.

"I understand that the government has tried to get some indication from the Hanoi Government in the past as to whether repatriation is feasible," said Mr David Smith, executive assistant of the jubilee transit centre.

But he said this had proved to be unsuccessful, adding that new diplomatic measures might have been taken.

He realised the government had to review its policy on refugees, especially with the lack of resettlement places in Western countries.

"The government is concerned with those who keep coming, because they are an added problem to those already here," he said.

To Mr Lan MacCallum, chairman of the Hong Kong branch of justice, the question of repatriation was more a political problem.

He said it was nonsensical to consider this option without finding out if Vietnam was prepared to take back its people, although he endorsed the idea.

"It's more humane to send them back than to put them into closed camps for an indefinite period," he said.

He saw no difference between repatriating illegal immigrants from China and refugees from Vietnam, who are also considered to have the same status by the government.

"If you can repatriate one, you can repatriate others," he said.

CSO: 4000/61

MORE FLEXIBLE LINE WITH USSR SEEN

Hong Kong MING PAO DAILY in English 29 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

WHY DOES CHINA IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH USSR?

The Soviet Union has begun celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. The October Revolution took place 65 years ago in 1917. It took five years for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to be formed after the October Revolution came to a successful end. Tomorrow, the 30th of December, will be the day on which 60 years ago the USSR came into being. China does not send a delegation to Moscow for the occasion, although Peking's message of congratulations is full of goodwill.

Leonid Brezhnev, the late Soviet President, had been intent on improving relations with China during the one or two years prior to his death. And he said so openly more than once. Yuri Andropov is committed to follow the line laid down by his predecessor. Some observers say the Soviet Union has begun playing the China card to deal with the United States. They claim that Peking, discontented over US arms sales to Taiwan, has decided to lessen its ties with the United States and keep a neutral stance between Moscow and Washington. The Soviets, taking note of America's efforts in military buildup, is reluctant to create an additional enemy by being antagonistic to Peking. The Soviets may not succeed in wooing Peking, yet if they succeed in making China neutral without inclining towards the United States it would be a major success in strategy for the Russians, the observers claim.

The observation on Soviet motive in strategy may be right. For it is simple logic that the fewer foes one has the better it will be to one's own interest, not to say that the foe involved is an arch-enemy. During the Three Kingdoms period the Kingdom of Tsao did all it could to split an alliance between its rivals the Kingdom of Wu and Zhu. In any triangular confrontation an alliance between two of the three ensures victory over the third. In the interest of the third party, he must first try to split up the alliance between the first and the second, and then join hands with one of the two to deal with the remaining one. This applies to military as well as diplomatic strategy.

Yet the explanation offered by foreign observers to the policy followed by China is much too simplistic. They tend to underrate China's leaders by taking them to be so narrow-minded as to overlook the nation's vital interests just because they have been offended by the United States. The issue of Taiwan is in fact just one of the less important reasons for China's shift in policy.

More important is the basic difference in political and economic thinking between communist and capitalist countries. Then comes Peking's realisation that dangers of a third world war and a Soviet invasion of China have receded. And even if a major war breaks out, it is more likely that the Soviet Union would attack Western Europe first rather than attacking China. A low profile taken by China serves to reduce the possibility of launching "defensive attack" on China by the Soviets. Thirdly, China's policy on economy has undergone major changes. Instead of severely criticising the Kremlin's revisionist policy, Peking has adopted an economic line even more flexible than the one followed by the Soviets. Fourthly, China has no more intention to be the leader of the communist movement in the world. Instead, she is content with being the leader of the Third World. Fifthly, an independent stance in diplomacy suits better a major power like China as it allows more room for manoeuvring and serves better China's interests than sticking to a rigid pro-American, anti-Soviet line.

The five reasons named above count much more than revenging US arms sales to Taiwan.

CSO: 4000/61

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

DISCUSSION ON HONG KONG PROSPERITY AFTER PRC TAKES SOVEREIGNTY

HK240705 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 24 Jan 83 p 2

["Special Feature" by Chen Chung-yuan [7115 6850 6678]: "Is It Not Possible To Have Both Sovereignty and Prosperity"]

[Text] Not long ago, a high ranking United Kingdom official put forward the idea of "a stool with three legs," when he talked about the future of Hong Kong. According to the man who came up with this idea, what was called "a stool with three legs" meant that the "arrangements about the future of Hong Kong" had to be acceptable to all three parties--China, the United Kingdom and Hong Kong. "If one of the legs fails the whole stool will fall." This meant that it would be impossible to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

On the surface, this view seems not to differ much from China's stand. The communique of the talks between China and the United Kingdom that was issued last autumn when Mrs Thatcher visited China, treated the maintaining of Hong Kong's prosperity and stability as the common goal of the two parties. Chinese leaders have time and again expressed the view that China and the United Kingdom have many common views on some major international issues and China hopes to solve through negotiation and cooperation the Hong Kong problem which has been left over by history. They have also expressed that after China recovers its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, it will make the greatest possible allowance for the interests of the British people.

However, if we remove the surface and go deep to get the essence, we will find that there are many implications in the idea of "a stool with three legs." It has turned out that this high-ranking official was pursuing another thing in putting forward this idea. What he was concerned about was not the maintaining of Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, but the question of whether the "agreement" of the talks would be acceptable to the United Kingdom. The fabricator of the idea of "a stool with three legs" did not dare to directly cling to the "validity" of the three unequal treaties, but he attempted to exploit what he called the opinion of the Hong Kong people to uphold the hope of some people in Hong Kong that the United Kingdom would "continue to maintain" its rule over Hong Kong. As a result, the so-called "stool with three legs" would become

a stool with only a single leg. To be more straightforward, he meant that after 1997, the United Kingdom would continue to "rule Hong Kong" or according to the words of some people, it would "give back the sovereignty but keep the power of rule." Recently, some people have put forward the absurd idea of extending the rule by "30 years" on account of the "stool with three legs." These people's inspiration originated in this.

These people have really cudgelled their brains to invent the idea of extending the rule by "30 years" as a development of the idea of "a stool with three legs." However, this idea can only be a daydream originating from the desire of some people and it will never be able to finally replace reality.

The emergence of the idea of "a stool with three legs" shows that some of the high-ranking officials in Britain are unwilling, even today, to part with the inglorious history and forget justice in their pursuit of interests. Therefore, they have attempted to evade the major issue of giving back the sovereignty of Hong Kong by the trick of raising some nonexistent problems. As a result, they have led the talks between China and Britain on the solution to Hong Kong problem to a "state of deadlock."

Obviously, it is Britain that should be held responsible for blocking the progress of the talks. Hong Kong is a part of China's territory. Recovering China's sovereignty over Hong Kong is the sacred duty of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people. China has displayed extremely great patience in solving the Hong Kong problem, a problem left over by history. Since the founding of the new China, it has waited for 33 years and plans to wait for another 14 years. How can we imagine that China will not recover its sovereignty over Hong Kong by 1997? How can we account for this to our forefathers? How can we account for this to posterity? Even some sober-minded people in the British political and mass media circles are of the opinion that it is inevitable that Britain has to give back Hong Kong sovereignty to China. We would like to advise the fabricator of the idea of "a stool with three legs" that he had better become sober at an earlier date; for China will be bound to recover its sovereignty over Hong Kong by that time. This can never be altered. It is very rational and gives much time to accomplishing the recovery at ease for China to have fixed the date for recovering its sovereignty over Hong Kong by 1997. We should say that this date is more appropriate for both China and Britain.

The tune this high-ranking official played differed from that of Mrs Thatcher, but their tenet is the same. This high-ranking official refrained from mentioning the "validity" of the three unequal treaties related to Hong Kong, but advocated that "if one of the three legs fail, the whole stool will fall." The "one leg" he meant was obviously not China nor Hong Kong, but Britain. What he meant was that once China recovered Hong Kong, Hong Kong's economy would collapse. This was a brazen attempt to intimidate us, to put pressure on China to refrain from recovering sovereignty on account of prosperity and to make people believe that the recovery of sovereignty cannot be reconciled with the maintenance of prosperity. The mythology that British rule is

indispensable for Hong Kong's sovereignty has long been broken by people. What did Hong Kong's prosperity and stability originate from? To answer this question, the people of all circles and the mass media here have cited a large number of facts and it is not necessary for this article to repeat what they have made very clear. If there are any people who want to force people to believe their role in achieving prosperity, they will only remind people of the unpleasant past. Moreover, sovereignty and prosperity must not be treated as being equal in importance nor should we reverse their order of importance. Therefore, the lie invented by the fabricator of the idea of "a stool with three legs" that we have to rely on continuous British rule in order to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity can neither put pressure on China nor intimidate the Hong Kong people. How are we to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability after China recovers its sovereignty over Hong Kong? How will we carry out the idea of having Hong Kong people rule over Hong Kong? We see that China has already had its wonderful plan for all this, and there is no need for Britain to worry much about these questions.

In fact, China is more anxious than Britain to maintain the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong. Chinese leaders have time and again clearly declared that China will both recover its sovereignty over Hong Kong and maintain Hong Kong's prosperity. This is a principle upheld by Beijing that can never be altered. Moreover, they have declared that these two aims are unified and inseparable, the recovery of the sovereignty over Hong Kong must be the prerequisite. Under this grand prerequisite, Beijing has already announced that it will adopt a series of special policies and measures to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. To put it into a nutshell, these policies are "recovering the sovereignty, setting up a special administrative region, having Hong Kong people rule Hong Kong, maintaining unchanged the system and thus ensuring prosperity." This means that within one country, two kinds of social systems are to be practiced. In inland China, a socialist system will be enforced, but in Hong Kong and Taiwan in future, their capitalist systems will be maintained. In short, by 1997 when China recovers its sovereignty over Hong Kong, the only change will be the substitution of the Chinese flag for the British one and disqualifying British people for the post of Hong Kong governor (it has been said that British people can be assigned to advisory posts). All other things will remain unchanged. This policy decision of great foresight conforms not only to Hong Kong's reality, but also to the most vital interests of the 1 billion Chinese people. Judging by the standard of flexibility, this is a policy of the greatest possible flexibility. This has only been possible since the smashing of the "gang of four." A concrete scheme for carrying this out will be formulated later, but the basic structure is already clear to everybody.

People have already sensed this and the artificial dark cloud and mood of unease that have prevailed in Hong Kong have already been swept away. The majority of the Hong Kong people and foreign investors have expressed their full confidence in Hong Kong's future.

If Britain is really concerned for Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, it should first of all throw away the worthless ideas of upholding the "validity" of the three unequal treaties, of no legs being dispensable in a "stool with three legs" and of "giving back the sovereignty but keeping the power of rule" and other unrealistic daydreams. It should bravely face the reality, adopt a friendly attitude of cooperation, and follow the natural development of things in giving back Hong Kong's sovereignty to China in 1997. Thus it will remove a great dishonor in British history. On the basis of solving this major problem of prerequisite, we believe that China will surely give full consideration to Hong Kong's reality and make the greatest allowance for Britain's interests, including British capital, and thus long-term friendship and cooperation between China and Britain will enter a new epoch.

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'TA KUNG PAO' ON SETTLING JIANG QING'S FATE

HK250915 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 25 Jan 83 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Jiang Qing's Fate Will Be Settled According to Law"]

[Text] Expiry of a 2-Year Reprieve

Two years ago today was 25 January 1981. On that day, Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao and eight other criminals were brought to a special court in Beijing and a verdict was passed on them. They were finally sentenced to death or to imprisonment. Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao were condemned to death with the sentence suspended for 2 years. Today is the expiry of the 2-year [words indistinct] be settled will be made known within 1 or 2 days.

Prior to this, foreign correspondents in Beijing repeatedly sent out dispatches in anticipation of this problem. Citing certain sources, some correspondents predicted that a new decision would probably be made on the execution of Jiang and Zhang on the expiry of their 2-year reprieve.

Jiang and Zhang are the two most recalcitrant of the "gang of four." Their disgusting performance of denying their crimes before the court aroused strong indignation among the people throughout the country. However, in the face of certain facts, they were finally sentenced to death with a 2-year reprieve to see how the offenders behave.

Adjudication Will Be Made According to Law

According to law, a convict awaiting execution is possibly permitted a stay of execution so as to give him a slim chance of survival. If the convict behaves well and does not resist stubbornly, generally speaking, he will be sentenced again to life imprisonment according to law.

How Jiang and Zhang behaved in the past 2 years has not been officially revealed. However, China now has a perfect criminal law. It is believable that the court will make the correct adjudication concerning them according to law.

Two years ago, Jiang Qing acted like a buffoon and Zhang Chunqiao pretended to be calm. Their ludicrous performance was much too disgusting. It did nothing but show them to be outwardly fierce but inwardly timid and provided the scene of a last ditch struggle before the people's trial.

Over the past 2 years, China has made steady and encouraging development in all areas of work. In particular, the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee adopted a resolution of certain questions in the history of our party and made an authoritative assessment of the 10 years of turmoil during the "Cultural Revolution" and of the damages caused to our country by the ultra "leftist" line so that the whole party and the people of the country had a thorough understanding of these historical lessons. The new party constitution passed by the 12th Party Congress and the new state constitution have legislatively and organizationally prevented the recurrence of the "Cultural Revolution" and of the similar mistakes of the ultra "leftist" line.

People Throughout the Country Having Ease of Mind

Today, people throughout the country are in a happy mood and have ease of mind, as our country has entered a new historical period of prosperity and development in the fields of politics, the economy, legal system, culture and education which has rarely been seen since its founding.

At present, the question of whether or not to carry out the death sentence on Jiang and Zhang is already something which is receiving a lot of attention.

All Eyes Are Looking Ahead

Why is this so? Because the people of the whole country are looking forward. Now, what they are concerned with and what they work for are the reform of economic system and the structural reform in localities, which is being carried out in 1983. In fact, a step has already been made in such reforms. Furthermore, the responsibility system will be established in all industrial and commercial enterprises and government offices as well. With the enforcement of the new constitution in 1983, all state affairs will be handled according to law. The problem of national reunification and the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland have enjoyed immense popular support at home and abroad.

The Sixth NPC will be convened in May and June this year. When the time comes, the PRC chairman will be elected and more talented people will be elected to participate in the congress.

To Be Executed or Not To Be Executed Is Insignificant

The situation in China is improving with each passing day. The path China is now following has been proved completely right. Foreign correspondents are getting busy every day to predict whether Jiang Qing will be executed or not. This has already become an old tune to the Chinese people.

Whether Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao will be executed or not is not so important to the people of the country because the most important thing they have is a rational knowledge about the rise of the "Cultural Revolution" and the "gang of four," as well as their doomed failure.

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

JIANG QING SENTENCE--Taipei, 27 Jan (CNA)--The evil of communism and its system should bear the responsibility for the death of nearly 100 million people during cultural revolution on the mainland, Dr. James Soong, government spokesman of the Republic of China, said Wednesday. Commenting on the commuting of sentence of Chiang Ching and Chang Chun-chiao, two notorious members of the so-called "gang of four," from death to that of life imprisonment by the Chinese Communists, Soong said this proves that the death sentence imposed by the "gang of three--Teng Hsiao-ping, Hu Yao-pang and Chao Tzu-yang" two years ago was nothing but a game of cheating aimed only at suppressing the opposition of the cultural revolutionary faction in power struggle. The open trial of the so-called 10 gangsters staged by the Peiping regime at that time was a blindfold to put the blame of misrule of the Chinese Communists in the past 30 years on the "gang of four" during the 10-year period of Cultural Revolution, Soong pointed out. Like the "gang of four," the present powerholders are also communists, and they as well as their system should be weeded out from the China mainland if the compatriots there hope to live in lasting peace and happiness, Soong said. [Text] [OW270305 Taipei CNA in English 0251 GMT 27 Jan 83]

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